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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Friday, February 11, 1994 — No. 34,509

Vandystadt

Anita Wachter, the defending World Cup overall champion, is one of the very strong Austrian team's golden hopes in Lillehammer.

Lillehammer Ready to Greet the World

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — The ground is whiter than the clouds. This town's 23,000 residents walk, crunching upon it, with a sense of pride equal to their relief. Their reputations have been saved.

When the International Olympic Committee awarded the 17th Winter Olympic Games to this central Norwegian town in 1988, its members had in mind the postcard image of streets coated in peaceful, silencing snow. For the five winters thereafter, it hardly snowed. The hosts could have manufactured snow for Alberto Tomba and the other skiers, but that would have been like serving take-out pizza to an honored guest.

For five years, Lillehammer made good on every risk. Old roads were torn up and new ones laid. New buildings went up across the valley. Construction can be wearying, especially for people who live in a small town in order to avoid just that.

Representatives of the majority who never believed the Olympics would come were now wrestling over the anticipated windfall. Some $1.05 billion was spent. The venues, once planned to surround the host city, were spread out to Hamar and Gjovik, sister towns in Lillehammer's 115-kilometer (70-mile) valley. The final building was completed last spring. Then all of Norway waited.

It came.

The snow is everywhere, in nearly record amounts, as if in answer to every prayer. If any more falls, it might hinder the movement of the expected 100,000 daily visitors, most of them traveling the single railroad line and two-lane highway from Oslo, 180 kilometers to the south. Lillehammer was predominantly a summer resort before, but that identity might be changed forever.

Just outside the city, rugged clearings have been filled in with a soft, white layer nearly 3 meters (9 feet) deep in spots, not to be touched until the spring thaw. It clings to the green fir trees, giving them a graying sense of age and nobility, and it covers the rooftops like blankets over rows of sleepers. So magical is it atop Hafjell, the Alpine skiing venue, that the snow hangs from the undersides of roofs in giant swirls like soft ice cream.

On Saturday, the majority of the 1,988 athletes from 69 countries will march through the snow and into the ski-jumping arena, where

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What It Took to Bring U.S. and Allies Together

NATO Credibility Gap and the Plight Of UN Troops Finally Tipped Balance

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BONN — What makes the latest NATO threat to bomb Serbian artillery positions around Sarajevo different from earlier threats by the allies to use air strikes to stop the cruel siege of the city?

This time, the United States and its allies clearly understand the threat the same way, and for the first time both now seem ready to make good on the threat if the Serbs disregard it.

"NATO has finally made a credible threat to use bombs to stop the violence in Sarajevo," an official in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's office here said, a remark that spoke volumes about earlier ones and about the shift that has taken place on both sides of the Atlantic about the need for U.S. involvement.

In May, France, Britain and most of the other European allies rebuffed an American plan to use air strikes against Serbian military targets and lift the weapons embargo for the Bosnian Muslims, who were suffering the most from the war there.

But the fighting went on, and in August the allies came around to issuing a threat to use air power if attacks against civilians continued. Now, they say, they really mean it.

What brought them to this point, European and American officials say, were two things.

The Europeans were sick and tired of keeping thousands of peacekeeping troops with United Nations forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina who could only look on helplessly at almost daily atrocities, trying to get food and medicine through to civilians trapped, like them, in a war that none of the combatants yet wanted to end.

And both Europeans and Americans were aware that letting the Serbs go unpunished for ignoring earlier threats could have fatal consequences for the credibility of an alliance that they all still believe is the best security framework to ensure a safe transition from Cold War to cooperation with the new democracies to their east.

This time, the Clinton administration carefully prepared the ground for the strategy it urged on its allies, instead of coming to them as Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher did last May with a proposal for which they were not ready.

Mr. Clinton worked the telephones with President François Mitterrand of France, Prime Minister John Major of Britain and Chancellor Kohl of Germany. And Peter Tarnoff, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, and Charles Redman, the U.S. envoy to the Balkan peace talks, met with European officials Wednesday to talk not only about military steps but also about the diplomatic steps that are to follow to try to bring about a peace settlement.

The shift in the European attitude began with the two meetings of NATO ambassadors in Brussels on Aug. 2 and 9, when the United States convinced its allies that threatening the Serbs with action might have some effect on the battlefield. Attacks on Sarajevo did diminish, for a while, after the threats were made.

But by the end of the year, it was clear that

NEWS ANALYSIS

words were not enough, as Mr. Clinton told other NATO leaders at the alliance summit meeting in Brussels Jan. 10-11.

It was then, according to senior German officials, that the British and French, who together provide about 10,000 of the troops in the UN protection force in Bosnia, indicated seriously that they were beginning to conclude that the mission was a mockery and that it was pointless to continue, unless something drastic happened to change things.

The French had insisted on raising the issue of Bosnia at the summit talks, and for several weeks afterward tried unsuccessfully to get the United States to put pressure on the Bosnian Muslims to agree to a peace settlement splitting their country up with the Serbs and Croats. For a while, some American officials suspected that what the French were really trying to do was to find a way of blaming the United States if they

See ALLIES, Page 4

Russia Urges a Meeting Of the Security Council

Russia called for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council in an apparent attempt to block air strikes, but the United States quickly rebuffed the appeal. (Page 4)

In other major developments:

- The United Nations agreed to set up a commission of inquiry into the Sarajevo market massacre, clearing the way for Bosnian peace talks to continue. (Page 2)
- NATO military planners will benefit from months of reconnaissance and from the presence of sophisticated spy planes that were still in the experimental stage during the Gulf War. (Page 2)

Bosnia Truce Takes Hold, But the Serbs Give Warning

They Threaten to Hold Aid Workers if NATO Launches Air Attacks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The guns surrounding Sarajevo fell silent Thursday as a cease-fire took hold under the threat of NATO air strikes, but Bosnian Serbian officials warned that air attacks on their positions would spark retaliation.

Bosnian Serbian generals also threatened to hold foreign aid workers against their will in case of air strikes. "If representatives of their countries bomb us, they will remain with us," General Milan Gvero said.

General Gvero made the comments as reports surfaced of aid workers being withdrawn and indications that Serbs were preventing some from leaving.

But the Serbian forces allowed United Nations peacekeeping troops to move into six frontline zones of Sarajevo on Thursday as part of a plan to lift the siege.

Six French army mechanized platoons with 40 soldiers each and armed with 90mm cannons were deployed, and at least two more positions were to be put under UN supervision on Friday, a UN spokesman said.

Comments from General Gvero and another top general continued a line of tough talk from Bosnian Serbs after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization issued an ultimatum for them to remove their heavy weapons from around Sarajevo within 10 days or face air strikes.

General Gvero, along with General Manojlo Milovanovic, also cast doubts on a verbal agreement reached Wednesday in Sarajevo to put their heavy weapons under UN control.

The Serbian artillery would not move unilaterally, General Gvero said.

"We want peace, and we are for relocation, but we cannot leave our people without defense," General Gvero said. "In other words, if we move our artillery a kilometer, the Muslims will have to do the same."

The Muslim-led government has far fewer pieces of heavy weapons and little place to move them in besieged Sarajevo.

But for the moment, the guns around the Bosnian capital were quiet. In Sarajevo children made their way out of shell-scarred buildings and ventured onto streets and playgrounds near the front lines.

A mood of exhilaration broke out at times during the sudden return, however fragile, of humanity to the devastated city. Children living in exposed apartments along "sniper alley" said it was the first time they had played outside in almost two years.

After months of death and disappointment over failed truce efforts and peace negotiations, many people in Sarajevo permitted themselves a ray of hope. But dozens of previous truces have collapsed during Bosnia's war, and many residents remained wary.

The new UN commander for Bosnia, Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose of Britain, said this truce was different because the Serbs were under greater international pressure and had agreed to pull back their heavy weapons.

As the French units moved into position, soldiers with a tank and six armored cars took over the Bratstvo-Jedinstvo Bridge facing the Serbian-held Grbavica suburb.

Later, General Rose crossed the bridge and stopped amid wrecked cars, trenches and mine fields on the Serbian side to talk to reporters. Serbian civilians, separated from the rest of Sarajevo by 22 months of war, watched from their windows.

The allies on Wednesday told Bosnian Serbs to withdraw howitzers, mortars and anti-aircraft guns within 20 kilometers (12 miles) of Sarajevo by midnight Feb. 20 or risk NATO air attacks. They also authorized immediate air strikes on artillery that attack civilians in the city.

Even if Serbs withdraw their artillery, the threat to the city would not end. Many of the deaths in Sarajevo have been attributed to snip-

See BOSNIA, Page 4

Kiosk

AT&T to Scrap 15,000 Positions

NEW YORK (AP) — AT&T said Thursday that it would eliminate 14,000 to 15,000 jobs in the long-distance company's communications units over two years to cut costs and stay competitive.

More than half the job cuts will be in management. Employees in the 96,500-strong communications services group will be offered incentives to leave. The cuts come on top of thousands of jobs that telephone companies are already scrapping to to cut back on operators and technicians. AT&T said it aimed to save $900 million a year from the latest cuts.

In addition, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. will close sales and service operations in Providence, Rhode Island; Charleston, West Virginia; Bloomington, Minnesota; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Itasca, Illinois; Pleasanton, California, and Silver Spring, Maryland.

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Crossword — Page 8.

Shaun Botterill/Vandystadt

Scenic Lillehammer has been ready for the Games to start since early December.

Israel and PLO Breathe Easier, but Warn of Work Ahead

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERICHO, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Although praising their new accord on security arrangements as a breakthrough, Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization cautioned Thursday that they still needed more weeks of negotiations to get Palestinian self-rule under way in Jericho and the Gaza Strip.

As details emerged about the partial agreement initialed in Cairo on Wednesday night, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said it would take at least another month to clear remaining obstacles on economic relations, transfer of civil authority in the occupied territories and lingering security matters.

Until they are all resolved, Israeli officials said, they will not order the troop withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho that was supposed to have begun on Dec. 13 but has been held up by snags in the negotiations. Promised releases of Palestinian prisoners also seemed likely to be put on hold until a full agreement is reached.

The PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, who reached the understandings in Cairo with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, said he hoped everything could be settled in two weeks.

Whether it takes another four weeks or two, or even less, there was no celebrating Thursday on the streets of placid Jericho and turbulent Gaza. Palestinians, disenchanted because nothing has changed in their daily lives five months after Israel and the PLO signed the initial self-rule accord on the White House lawn, recognized that they still had a way to go. Many said they would not believe that Israel meant business about its promised withdrawal of forces until they saw it.

Also unhappy were Jewish settlers in the territories and rightist opposition parties, which said that the Cairo agreement had put Palestinians closer to their hoped-for state and Israelis deeper in danger.

But Israeli government officials, although far from ebullient, breathed sighs of relief that they had left Cairo with a deal that largely took care of critical issues like security procedures at border crossings, control over Gaza roads connecting settlements to Israel and the size of the autonomous Jericho district — 55 square kilometers (21 square miles), although that detail is not unalterably settled.

For both sides, the important point was that they could claim a breakthrough after weeks of grueling negotiations and frustrating deadlocks that were threatening to lead nowhere. Neither side wanted to see yet another Peres-Arafat meeting — the third in three weeks — produce

See MIDEAST, Page 5

Crédit Lyonnais Figures in Swiss Judicial Inquiry

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Crédit Lyonnais, the giant state-controlled bank that has been chosen for privatization, became entangled in fresh controversy Thursday as its former chairman and a top executive were placed under investigation in connection with the bankruptcy of a Swiss company involved in the takeover of MGM, the Hollywood studio.

Jean-Yves Haberer, who was removed as chairman in November, and François Gille, a managing director of the bank, were summoned for questioning by a Swiss judge who is investigating Sasea, an insolvent Geneva-based company that received Crédit Lyonnais loans.

Before it filed for bankruptcy in 1992, Sasea was part of a web of companies that controlled Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., the financially troubled film studio whose takeover in 1990 was backed by loans from Crédit Lyonnais.

The Swiss judicial order comes at an awkward time for the French government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, which is under fire from other bankers in Paris for its plans to inject more than $500 million into the loss-ridden Crédit Lyonnais as a prelude to its privatization.

A lawyer for the bank said the two men had already been cooperating and were now less likely to go to Geneva, and it was unclear what the Swiss judge's next move might be. The bank contended that Thursday's summons was

See BANK, Page 4

China Not on Board Over North Korea

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — China has turned down a request to join the other four permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in telling North Korean diplomats that their country must allow international nuclear inspections.

In two recent meetings, UN diplomats said, Britain and France proposed that they, along with the United States, Russia and China, should warn North Korean diplomats at the United Nations that the issue was almost certain to come to the Security Council this month. China refused to participate.

In the delicate diplomacy surrounding North Korea's refusal to allow inspections of key nuclear facilities, China confirmed by this move that it will not close ranks with the West to impose sanctions on the isolated Communist government in Pyongyang even if it violates nuclear treaties.

Officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency are scheduled to meet in Vienna on Feb. 21. It seems virtually certain they will determine that North Korea has broken the pattern of inspections required to comply with international nuclear pacts. The matter would then go to the Security Council for consideration of sanctions. North Korea has said it will regard imposition of UN sanctions as an act of war.

China, an ally of North Korea, is the only major power that has friendly influence on Pyongyang.

China has given no indication that it would veto sanctions, UN diplomats said, but it is now clear that China remains at odds with the other Security Council powers.

Who's No. 1? For Once-Smug Japanese, It's America

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — In Japan today, America is Supercountry.

With Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa headed for a White House visit with President Bill Clinton on Friday, the Japanese press is filled with reports declaring that the United States has overcome its economic problems and regained its traditional perch as industrial, financial and political powerhouse of the globe.

"Japan's mood toward America has reversed," said Terumasa Nakanishi, a political scientist at Shizuoka University. "There's a sense that American industry has really changed in the last few years. The Japanese now understand that America is the toughest competitor in markets around the world."

In this homogeneous, media-saturated country, where new ideas and fashions spread the length of the land in the blink of an eye, the only remaining dispute about the widely reported American revival is what to call it.

In a 16-part front-page series on America's "high-tech comeback," the Yomiuri Shimbun, Japan's biggest newspaper, chose the title "America's New Tide." An influential political newsletter refers to "The New American Might."

But the most popular new term seems to be "Rising Sam," referring to Uncle Sam. This not only gets across the idea of an American recovery, but also has a built-in irony — recalling "Rising Sun," the best-selling novel by Michael Crichton published in 1992, when Americans and Japanese agreed that Japan was the real economic powerhouse.

"A couple of years ago," said Yoichi Masuzoe, a political consultant, "all the magazine editors were clamoring for these articles saying 'Japan is No. 1.' Now nobody here would believe that, so they all want articles that say the one that is really strong is America."

Koji Sasahara/The Associated Press

Mr. Hosokawa and his wife, Kayoko, as they prepared to board a plane for Washington Thursday. A trade deal was seen slipping despite his foreign minister's efforts. Page 11.

So far, at least, the Rising Sam concept is limited to economic and industrial matters. In social terms, the Japanese press continues to portray America as dangerous and decadent.

Last month, for example, an episode of a popular Japanese television comedy series portrayed a family trip to Hawaii in which family members were assaulted by a black bellboy who did not like his tip, robbed twice and arrested by the police on false drug charges.

But that sense of America as a snake pit is hardly new in Japan. What is new is the widespread conviction that the United States is a much stronger industrial and financial competitor than it was just two years ago.

The Rising Sam idea has clearly reached into the upper levels of government here as Mr. Hosokawa and his cabinet prepare for the meeting with Mr. Clinton.

"Talking to Japanese bureaucrats now, we don't hear that smugness anymore," said Representative Robert E. Wise Jr., Democrat of West Virginia, who met with senior Japanese officials in Tokyo last month. "I was really struck by the new respect for America."

It was just two years ago that Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa sat next to President George Bush at a news conference in Tokyo and explained why he felt "sympathy" for America.

"There are homeless people, there is the problem of AIDS and so on," Mr. Miyazawa said, as Mr. Bush's face grew redder. "Education is not as high as in the past. And U.S. industries are not as competitive as in the past, for various reasons."

Newsstand Prices

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France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	960 CFA	Senegal	960 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Tunisia	1,000 Din
Jordan	1 JD	Turkey	T.L. 12,000
Lebanon	US$ 1.50	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
		U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.10

Dow Jones
Down
36.58
3,895.34

Trib index
Down
0.02%
116.05

The Dollar

New York,	Thurs. close	previous close
DM	1.7534	1.7575
Pound	1.4625	1.4605
Yen	108.25	108.35
FF	5.9555	5.9685

THE BOSNIA DEADLINE / A GULF INHERITANCE

Bosnia Accepts Serb Demand For Inquiry in Sarajevo Attack

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — The Muslim-led Bosnian government gave in here on Thursday to a Bosnian Serb demand for the establishment of a United Nations commission to investigate who was responsible for firing the mortar shell that killed 68 people in a Sarajevo marketplace last Saturday.

The agreement on a commission allowed the Bosnian peace talks to resume under the pressure of a NATO ultimatum issued Wednesday to the Serbs to withdraw their heavy weapons from around Sarajevo before Feb. 21 or face air strikes.

The two international mediators, Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, indicated that they hoped to make use of the urgency created by the ultimatum to push for a separate agreement to place the city under UN administration immediately and have it demilitarized.

But after a day of talks here, the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, said the Muslim-led Bosnian government had rejected negotiations on such a partial accord.

"They do not accept a solution for Sarajevo before an overall solution, and that is the result of NATO involvement," he said.

There was no immediate Bosnian government reaction to Mr. Karadzic's assertions, but the government is known to be opposed to the complete demilitarization of its forces in Sarajevo.

The Bosnian delegation had vehemently opposed the Serb demand, saying there was no need for "some silly commission" and asserting that the Serbs were "just trying to buy time."

The talks appeared headed for yet another deadlock on Thursday morning after Mr. Karadzic refused to participate in their resumption unless an international inquiry of the Sarajevo killings was undertaken. He also refused to answer questions about whether he intended to meet the terms of the NATO ultimatum.

NATO ordered the Bosnian Serbs to pull back their heavy weapons around Sarajevo to at least 20 kilometers (12 miles) and threatened air strikes to destroy any that remain starting at 1 A.M. on Feb. 21 Sarajevo time.

Mr. Karadzic said the Bosnian Serbian forces would go ahead with the withdrawal of their heavy weapons from the Sarajevo region as they had agreed at the city's airport Wednesday during talks sponsored by the commander of the UN Protection Force in Bosnia, Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose.

Under the Rose accord, the Bosnian government and the Bosnian Serbs agreed to an immediate cease-fire, the positioning of UN peacekeeping forces in "key locations" around the city and UN monitoring and supervision of all heavy weapons.

A Russian deputy foreign minister, Vitali Churkin, also said the Bosnian Serbs were committed to carry out their commitments to General Rose while raising questions about the implementation of the NATO ultimatum.

"It is going to be the United Nations or NATO?" he asked. "In our view, it must be the United Nations. It must be the Security Council."

Even before the ultimatum, Lord Owen and Mr. Stoltenberg had been working on a plan to reach a separate accord among the three warring Bosnian factions to place the Sarajevo region immediately under UN administration and proceed with its demilitarization.

Last Sunday, they met with Mr. Karadzic for five hours in Zvornick, a town straddling the Serbian-Bosnian border, and got his agreement to negotiate on a separate Sarajevo agreement. On Thursday, Lord Owen called it their "Sarajevo first policy."

The two mediators had hoped to reach an agreement in Geneva, possibly this week, based on the progress already achieved in earlier talks about the status of Sarajevo. The Bosnian Serbs have given up their demand that the city be divided into two cities and both sides have given their assent in principle to put Sarajevo under UN administration for a two-year period.

But the Bosnian government, after first agreeing to the demilitarization of the Sarajevo district last fall, is now having second thoughts.

Corinne Dufka/Reuters

French soldiers with the UN forces in Sarajevo taking up positions on Thursday between Muslim and Serbian troops to monitor a cease-fire.

If It Gets the Call, NATO Is Well Prepared

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

NATO planners preparing targets for possible attack in Bosnia have the benefit of months of reconnaissance and the presence of sophisticated spy planes that were still in the experimental stage during the Gulf War.

The NATO forces that may be called to enforce an ultimatum to stop firing on the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, have the same kind of resources available to coalition forces in the Gulf: a combination of carrier- and land-based fighters equipped with laser-guided "smart bombs," conventional bombs and anti-personnel cluster weapons, according to military sources.

The biggest improvement since the 1991 Gulf conflict is in aerial surveillance and control. If an attack is launched, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization aircraft will be guided to targets by controllers aboard Grumman E-8A J-STARS surveillance aircraft over the Adriatic Sea.

The secret, converted Boeing 707s, which took part in the Gulf War as untested prototypes, are believed capable of tracking moving trucks and men even in the mountainous Bosnian terrain. J-STARS stands for Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar Systems.

The Serbian artillery and tank positions are well known to planners after months of daily surveillance flights.

But the experience of tracking mobile Scud launchers in Iraq made it clear that it may be harder to detect highly mobile forces in vans or trucks, or on foot. Many of the Bosnian-Serbian forces surrounding Sarajevo are equipped with mortars that can be carried by one or two men. They were the chief weapons produced by the former Yugoslav Army for fighting in mountains.

Paul Rogers, director of the School of Peace Studies at the University of Bradford in England, said NATO planes would also need to have a reliable methods of distinguishing between combatants and refugees on the move in the same regions. He said any attacks will present a greatly different set of problems than the Gulf conflict, where much of Iraq was declared a free-fire zone in which anything moving was a fair target.

NATO gave the Serbs 10 days to remove heavy weapons to at least 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the center of Sarajevo or put them under United Nations control. The interdiction refers to any weapon in excess of 12.7mm, a heavy machine gun.

In Washington, Pentagon officials said the aerial attack force would employ more than 100 fighter-bombers, backed up by dozens of tankers and other support planes.

The aircraft are based aboard carriers in the Adriatic, including America's Saratoga, Britain's Ark Royal and France's Clemenceau, and at airfields in Italy.

At the Pentagon, officials said about 100 heavy weapons, including artillery, mortars, tanks and multiple-rocket launchers, had been detected in the 20-kilometer radius. Nearly all belong to Bosnian Serbs.

The Serbian forces are equipped with Soviet-supplied surface-to-air missiles that could oblige pilots to launch their bombs from considerable heights, rather than making low-level attacks. Military sources said that one of the aircraft best suited to raids in steeply mountainous terrain was the U.S. A-10 Warthog, a lumbering twin-jet that has the advantage of being able to survive heavy damage from ground fire.

With aircraft from Britain, France, the Netherlands, Spain and Turkey as well as the United States, NATO has virtually total domination of Bosnian skies.

U.S. Urges Muslims to Cut the Best Deal, and Stick With It

By Daniel Williams and Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has marked an end to U.S. reluctance to pressure the Muslims of Bosnia.

In effect, the administration has given in to European appeals to close a deal with the Muslims. Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France and Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain recently told Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher that European efforts at peace negotiations in the former Yugoslavia would end if Washington did not intervene with the Muslims.

"This had a big impact on Christopher," a U.S. official said. "Either we had to continue to sit out and wait for Bosnia to burn out, or get involved."

Mr. Clinton said Wednesday that the United States would press the Muslim-led government of Bosnia to state its minimum territorial demands in negotiations with the Bosnian Serbs, and would assess whether those demands were realistic.

Mr. Clinton said that while it was up to the Muslims to decide, Washington would "share with them as clearly and honestly as we can what we think both the political and military situation is."

The Muslims have resisted an offer from the Serbs of territory that guarantees no access to the Adriatic Sea, the Sava River in northern Bosnia or connections among isolated Muslim enclaves surrounded by Serbian territory. Washington backs these demands.

"There is an awful lot of fighting and an awful lot of dying going on now over relatively small patches of land," Mr. Clinton said.

Asked if the administration was going to pressure the Bosnian Muslims to back off some of their demands, Mr. Clinton said, "That's not exactly true."

One administration official described the shift in attitude as designed "to get the Bosnian Muslims to understand that we are not going to help them win this war, and that within pretty small margins they are not going to end up with much more, and that the international community is seriously losing patience."

The breakup of Yugoslavia in 1991 led its component republics to declare independence, despite the fact that numerous ethnic and religious factions in the population were spread throughout the country. The Muslims, the majority in Bosnia, have been engaged in a two-year war against separatist Serbian and Croatian militias, each supported by neighboring Serbia and Croatia. The United States long backed the territorial integrity of Bosnia, but was unwilling to use force to maintain it.

Seeing no military solution, the United States began to embrace partition. U.S. officials now worry that the Muslims, who have enjoyed recent battlefield success against the Croats, are tempted to persevere against long odds. The Croats and Serbs are gearing up for major spring offensives that would "crush the Muslims," a senior official said.

Mr. Clinton said the United States hoped the Bosnian Muslims "have been sufficiently affected by the carnage involving civilians in the last few days" that they will see it is in their interest to achieve a peaceful settlement.

Clinton Cites U.S. 'Interests'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton said Thursday that the United States was not trying to pick a fight with Bosnian Serbs but that the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, and its civilian population must be saved.

"Sarajevo is part of the Humpty Dumpty of Bosnia," Mr. Clinton said at a brief, impromptu news conference at the White House. "If you want everyone to be put back together again — the country — you've got to keep Sarajevo from total collapse. You've got to try to save these people if you can."

At the Pentagon, meanwhile, a senior official stressed that the United States was not sliding toward war in the former Yugoslav republic. He spelled out the role of any air strikes that might follow the NATO ultimatum on Wednesday to Bosnian Serbs to withdraw their guns from the vicinity of Sarajevo and stop all shelling of the city.

"We have set a definite, precise mission, that is to reduce the carnage caused by the shelling or the potential to shell Sarajevo," Deputy Undersecretary of Defense Walter Slocombe said.

"That's the only objective we have at this stage," he said. "It does not start us on a slippery slope toward a generalized campaign of air strikes."

Mr. Clinton said at the White House that the ultimatum issued by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was within the bounds of previous United Nations Security Council resolutions. On Thursday, Russia demanded a meeting of the council to discuss the Bosnia crisis.

For the second straight day, Mr. Clinton and President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia were unable to consult by telephone on NATO's decision. The White House cited "technical difficulties" and scheduling problems.

Mr. Clinton indicated that the problem was in Moscow. Asked why he could not get through to Mr. Yeltsin, the president said: "I don't know. You'll have to ask them."

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, welcomed the NATO decision on Thursday and said he hoped it was not simply another idle threat. But he also sharply attacked what he called the administration's "willingness to subordinate U.S. interests to the UN agenda" and to turn decisions affecting American foreign policy over to the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali.

Mr. Slocombe said in the Pentagon briefing that if a Serb big gun or a mortar fires at Sarajevo, then all Serb artillery and other targets in the area would be subject to attack from American, British, French and other warplanes.

"It is one of the reasons that we wanted to be sure that the authorization is to attack a class of targets, so that we are not in this game of having to find the right mortar and go after that particular mortar," he said.

"If they fire," he said, "they not only put themselves in jeopardy, they put a whole variety of targets in the whole Bosnian Serb army in jeopardy." *(Reuters, AP)*

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The NATO Statement on Bosnia

The Associated Press

Following are excerpts from the statement issued in Brussels by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on Bosnian air strikes:

Decisions made at the meeting of the North Atlantic Council on 9th February 1994.

The Council:

(1) expresses its indignation at the indiscriminate attacks which have once again struck the people of Sarajevo in recent days;

(2) notes that the siege of Sarajevo is continuing, and that consequently the Bosnian Serbs bear the main responsibility for the tragic loss of civilian life that results from it;

(3) reaffirms the Alliance's support for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Bosnia, agreeable to all parties;

(4) recalls that on 11th January 1994, the Heads of State and Government of the members of the Alliance reaffirmed their readiness, in accordance with the Alliance decisions of 2nd and 9th August 1993, to carry out air strikes in order to prevent the strangulation of Sarajevo;

(6) condemns the continuing siege of Sarajevo and, with a view to ending it, calls for the withdrawal or regrouping and placing under UNPROFOR control, within 10 days, of heavy weapons (including tanks, artillery pieces, mortars, multiple rocket launchers, missiles and anti-aircraft weapons) of the Bosnian Serb forces located in an area within 20 kilometers of the center of Sarajevo, and excluding an area within two kilometers of the center of Pale;

(7) calls upon the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, within the same period, to place the heavy weapons in its possession within the Sarajevo exclusion zone described above under UNPROFOR control, and to refrain from attacks launched from within the current confrontation lines in the city;

(8) calls upon the parties to respect the cease-fire; all concerned should make every effort, during this 10-day period, to achieve by agreement the withdrawal or control of heavy weapons as called for in the preceding paragraphs; failure to reach such an agreement will not result in the extension of this period;

(9) authorizes the NATO military authorities to support UNPROFOR in carrying out its task of identifying heavy weapons that have not been withdrawn or regrouped in conformity with these decisions;

(10) decides that, 10 days from 2400 GMT 10th February 1994, heavy weapons of any of the parties found within the Sarajevo exclusion zone, unless controlled by UNPROFOR, will, along with their direct and essential military support facilities, be subject to NATO air strikes which will be conducted in close coordination with the UN Secretary General and will be consistent with the North Atlantic Council's decisions of 2d and 9th August 1993;

(11) accepts, effective today, the request of the UN Secretary-General of the 6th of February and accordingly authorizes the commander in chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe to launch air strikes, at the request of the United Nations, against artillery or mortar positions in or around Sarajevo (including any outside the exclusion zone) which are determined by UNPROFOR to be responsible for attacks against civilian targets in that city;

(12) demands strict respect for the safety of UNPROFOR and other UN and relief agency personnel throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina and for the right of free access of all these personnel to Sarajevo;

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Report Cites Sudan Massacres

GENEVA (AP) — Government and rebel forces in Sudan have massacred thousands of civilians in indiscriminate killings and abducted children on a massive scale, according to a United Nations report.

The report submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Commission cited grim details of widespread executions, torture, unfair imprisonment in "ghost houses" in northern Sudan and deliberate bombing of civilian targets in war-shattered southern regions.

"Potentially, all categories and strata of the population are affected by violations of human rights committed by agents of the government or by abuses against the life, security and freedom of the individual committed by members of the SPLA factions," the report, prepared by Gaspar Biro, a UN official, said.

Not Stalking Rushdie, Iranian Says

TEHRAN (AFP) — Iran has no plans to track down and kill the British writer Salman Rushdie, who was condemned to death by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini for what he said was blasphemy against Islam, the parliamentary speaker, Ali Akbar Nategh Nuri, said Thursday.

Mr. Nategh Nuri, quoted by the official Iranian press agency IRNA, said Mr. Rushdie had been sentenced to death according to Islamic law, but that "did not mean someone would be sent from Iran to kill him." But he added, "Any Moslem from any corner of the world can carry out the order."

Mr. Rushdie was condemned to death on Feb. 14, 1989, for his novel "The Satanic Verses." Iranian leaders have upheld the sentence and a religious foundation here has put a $2 million price on Mr. Rushdie's head.

Anti-Yeltsin Crowd Attacks Reforms

MOSCOW (AP) — Raising Soviet flags and shouting "Judas!" about 200 people demonstrated in freezing cold Thursday against President Boris N. Yeltsin's economic and political reforms.

Surrounding a small statue of Lenin on an outlying Moscow square, they accused Mr. Yeltsin selling Russia out to the Americans and Japanese, and of hardships brought by reforms.

Some in the crowd, which mostly consisted of pensioners, held signs that read "Long live the Soviet Constitution" or exalting the "dictatorship of the working class." Others waved the red flag of the former Soviet Union. A few dozen police officers stood at the end of the square but did not intervene in the demonstration. Diehard Communists and other hard-liners have repeatedly tried to stage mass demonstrations over the last two months, but their largest one so far attracted only about 2,500 people.

Malaysian Police Raid Rock Concert

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Malaysian police and Islamic officials broke up a Chinese New Year's concert because it breached a local entertainment code, the national news agency Bernama said Thursday.

Police in Kota Baru, capital of northern Kelantan State, and officials of the state Islamic Religious Affairs Department raided the rock concert at the city's Chinese Assembly Hall.

Kelantan recently introduced a strict Islamic penal code prescribing limb amputation for thieves, the stoning to death of women for adultery and public whippings for drunkards. Since coming to power in Kelantan after Malaysia's 1990 general election, the Islamic government has also banned alcohol, lotteries and unisex hairdressers.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Fewer Air Delays in Europe in '93

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European airlines suffered fewer delays last year, but at a great cost to themselves to improve air traffic controls, the Association of European Airlines said Thursday.

The Brussels-based organization of 24 scheduled European airlines said only 12.6 per cent of departures within Europe were delayed by more than 15 minutes in 1993 compared to 16.6 per cent in 1992.

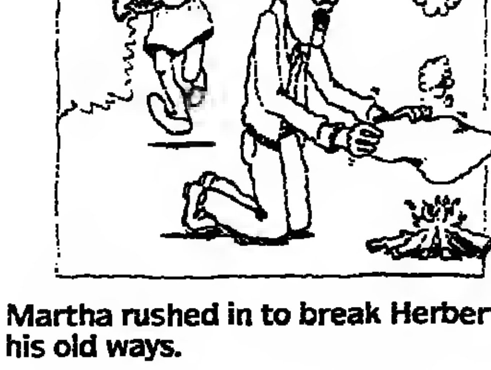
But the association said the improvement only came at a cost of around $600 million from 1991 to 1993. It said this underlined the need to find a single air-traffic control system for Europe to replace the present patchwork of different systems.

Ramadan, Islam's holy month of fasting, will begin Friday, Saudi Arabia's Supreme Judiciary Council announced Wednesday. Most of the world's billion Muslims follow Saudi Arabia's ruling, since Islam's holiest shrines are at Mecca and Medina. During Ramadan, Muslims fast from dawn to dusk, abstaining from food, drink and sex. Restaurants, food stores and many public facilities adjust working hours accordingly. *(AP)*

The number of foreign tourists visiting Spain last year rose by 3.5 percent to 57 million, the Ministry of Tourism said on Thursday, and 1994 is predicted to be a bumper year for the industry. Earnings surged around 12 percent to $18.1 billion. *(Reuters)*

The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration wants to increase safety training and standards for commuter airline pilots to the levels required of pilots for major airlines, the agency's administrator, David R. Hinson, announced. Government statistics show that commuter planes are five times more likely to have an accident than larger airliners. *(NYT)*

OVERHEARD



Martha rushed in to break Herbert of his old ways.

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THE AMERICAS / 'LIKE CHRISTMAS EVE'

Failure Breeds Success for the Right's Fund-Raisers

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The switch from 12 years of Republican control of the White House under Ronald Reagan and George Bush to a Democratic administration under Bill Clinton has conservatives across the country reaching for their wallets and checkbooks.

Bruce W. Eberle, a direct-mail consultant who has worked for the Conservative Caucus and the Young America's Foundation, put it succinctly: "When guys I don't like get in office, it's like the second coming."

"We are doing as well as we were doing a year after Jimmy Carter took office," he said.

While President Clinton's tax and social policies are pushing a landslide of cash toward conservative organizations, Hillary Rodham Clinton has become a profoundly threatening and profitable symbol to the right.

Richard Norman, a direct-mail fund-raiser whose clients include Oliver L. North, the former National Security Council aide who is running for the Republican nomination for Senate from Virginia, described focus group studies of conservative donors.

"Bill Clinton is seen as a typical politician and a very good politician, in the negative sense: willing to say anything and do anything to get re-elected," he said. "But Hillary is dangerous. She is committed to an agenda, and she is ruthless. Those are the words they used. There is a tremendous fear of her out there."

The cash flow to the political right has not been weakened by the post-election spread of new conservative organizations, adding to an already long list of research groups and foundations housing potential Republican presidential candidates and their prospective advisers.

These new solicitors of conservative donors include American Cause, a foundation whose chairman is Patrick J. Buchanan, the conservative writer and unsuccessful Republican presidential candidate; Empower America, which provides a forum for former Representative Vin Weber and the former Reagan and Bush administration aides William J. Bennett, Jack Kemp and Jeane Kirkpatrick; the Progress & Freedom Foundation, which has offered a podium to Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the Republican whip, and the Project for the Republican Future, where William Kristol, aide to former Vice President Dan Quayle, has been pressing congressional Republicans on the health-care issue.

Conversely, many, but not all, liberal groups are finding that a friend in the White House does not help the bank account.

Bruce Hamilton, conservation director of the Sierra Club, said direct-mail prospecting for new members had become increasingly expensive. Membership in the environmental organization peaked at 650,000 in 1991, he said, and is now at about 550,000 as the organization is turning more to solicitation of major donors and to such fund-raising devices as licensing sponsorship of Sierra Club games to Milton Bradley, of Sierra Club scenes for Microsoft computer software and John Muir hats marketed by The Nature Company.

"Back in the James Watt-Ronald Reagan era, our budget was steadily growing, and now it has flattened out," Mr. Hamilton said, referring to Mr. Reagan's conservative interior minister.

Jennie Thompson, senior fund-raising adviser at the liberal direct-mail firm Craver, Mathews, Smith & Co., said women's and environmental groups were now in the process of "reinventing their messages" to prevent "riding against the tide of the perception that everything is now O.K."

For several liberal women's groups, recent Supreme Court decisions and the election of Mr. Clinton, a supporter of abortion rights, eased many of the fears of abortion-rights advocates and slowed what had been a surge of feminist fund-raising during the Reagan-Bush years.

Now, as Mr. Clinton has successfully raised taxes on the most affluent, liberalized federal abortion policy and changed the military's policy on gay recruits, conservative groups are re-energized.

Chuck Greener, communications director for the Republican National Committee, said the committee had increased the number of those contributing less than $100 from 410,000 in 1992 to 600,000 in 1993. Charles Orndorff, administrative vice chairman of the Conservative Caucus, said that membership had increased from about 75,000 at the end of 1992 to 100,000 now, and that the organization had been able to increase its net operating budget from $600,000 to $750,000.

Richard A. Viguerie, one of the original conservative direct-mail fund-raisers, who struggled occasionally through hard times in the 1980s, said the atmosphere in his business "is like Christmas Eve."

Zoe Reddy/The Associated Press

YANKEE GO HOME? — U.S. soldiers building a school wall near the Pacific coast village of Juanchaco, Colombia. Their presence — ostensibly a goodwill expedition — was ruled unconstitutional by the Council of State. President César Gaviria Trujillo said he would ignore the verdict. The 150 Americans arrived in December. About 100 other U.S. troops are stationed in Colombia.

New Therapy Offers Hope to Millions Of Ulcer Sufferers

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

BETHESDA, Maryland — Setting a new standard of care for millions of people with stomach ulcers, a panel of medical experts say that antimicrobial agents, including antibiotics, should be added to the conventional treatments for the common ailment.

The recommendation reflects evidence from studies in the last few years that ulcers are caused by infection with a bacterium, Helicobacterium pylori. The goal of antimicrobial therapy is to knock out the bacteria permanently and thus to prevent recurrences.

The recommendation was made Wednesday by an independent panel convened by the National Institutes of Health, a federal agency in Bethesda, as part of a program intended to resolve controversies in health care.

The chairman of the panel, Dr. Tadataka Yamada, who heads the department of medicine at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, said he believed his was the first professional group to officially recommend anti-microbial drugs for treatment of ulcers.

The panel's recommendation applies not only to the 400,000 new cases that are expected to be diagnosed this year, but also to the more than 4 million Americans now being treated for ulcers.

There are two types of ulcers. The most common is duodenal, which occurs in the portion of the bowel connecting the stomach and small intestine. The other is gastric, and occurs in the stomach.

Dr. Yamada estimated that doctors now prescribed anti-microbial drugs for "no more than 1 to 2 percent, if that, of ulcer patients" in the United States. The small number may reflect what had been a continuing uncertainty over the effectiveness of anti-microbials for ulcers.

The addition of anti-microbial therapy offers ulcer patients the promise of a full cure with one course of drug therapy. It also offers the possibility of fewer complications, like bleeding and blockage of the intestine from swelling and inflammation.

"We now have an opportunity to cure a disease that previously we had only been able to suppress or control, and sometimes not all successfully," said Dr. Ann L. B. Williams of George Washington University Medical Center in Washington, a panel member.

★POLITICAL NOTES★

A Move to Protect the Poor and Minorities

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is about to order all federal agencies to ensure that their programs do not unfairly inflict environmental harm on the poor and members of minorities, officials said.

An executive order to be signed within days by President Bill Clinton would require every agency to come up with a comprehensive strategy to redress and prevent such inequities, which until recently were rarely considered in setting federal policies.

The order would govern programs as diverse as the removal of lead from public housing, pollution control in urban rivers, the licensing of hazardous-waste incinerators, the exposure of farm workers to pesticides and the setting of health standards for contaminants found in game and fish.

In planning federal programs, enforcing pollution laws and writing regulations, agencies will have to make sure that all segments of the population have equal opportunities to make their views known and to benefit from the results.

Among the programs that would be affected is the Superfund, which helps pay for the cleanup of toxic-waste sites, many of which are in depressed urban areas populated mainly by racial minorities. Under the order, the Superfund program would have to correct disparities in the pace of cleaning up those sites. *(NYT)*

On Gun Control, the Numbers Don't Add Up

WASHINGTON — Only 17 percent of U.S. criminal records are in shape to be of use in making background checks of gun purchasers, according to Attorney General Janet Reno.

Background checks will be required starting Feb. 28, when a new handgun-control law goes into effect.

In a speech to a meeting of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Ms. Reno said the latest data, in 1992, showed that 17.5 million of the 53.3 million criminal histories are sharable nationally by computer. And only 9.2 million of all records are complete, she said. *(AP)*

Hayden Challenges the System Once Again

LOS ANGELES — Tom Hayden, a California state senator, onetime leader of anti-war student radicals and longtime challenger of the establishment, has rattled the political cage again by entering the June 7 Democratic primary for governor of California as "a messenger" of political reform.

Mr. Hayden, 54, said he was not under any illusion about actually winning election as governor, but he said he would use his candidacy as a platform for forcing a solution to "the obstinate problem of power and money" that he said dominates California politics.

"We have become dangerously lost, I think, in the valnes of Babylon," he said.

Mr. Hayden's decision was a surprise to the California political establishment. He said he had considered the idea for some time but did not decide to file for office until Tuesday night. *(LAT)*

In Whitewater Case, a Report of Shredding

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Robert B. Fiske Jr., the special counsel appointed to investigate financial dealings by Mr. Clinton and his family when he was governor of Arkansas, will investigate allegations that employees at the Rose law firm here have shredded documents relating to Whitewater Development Corp.

Rose officials denied the claim, which was published in The Washington Times. The newspaper said documents on the real estate investment of Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, a former partner in the firm, had been shredded last Thursday. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Sam Sexton, director of the Department of Corrections in Prince George's County, Maryland, whose jail was the scene of a speech by President Clinton on crime and drugs: "To my knowledge, there has never been a president of the United States who has visited a confinement facility. There have been some who have come rather close." *(NYT)*

Marines' Toy Charity Target of Inquiry

By Liz Spayd
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Marine Toys for Tots Foundation, the chief fund-raising arm for the Marine Reserve's Christmas gift drive, has collected nearly $10 million in the last two years through a direct-mail campaign, but foundation officials acknowledge that little of the money has gone to buy toys for needy children.

The charity also is the target of a federal investigation into whether its former president diverted money from the nonprofit organization and engaged in other financial improprieties for his own benefit, according to foundation officials and others familiar with the inquiry.

Marine Reserve officials said they were scrambling to correct the problems. But they said they were worried that the foundation's questionable management practices would jeopardize the success of the annual gift drive, which began more than 40 years ago.

While toys donated to reserve units across the United States are reaching children who need them, most of the money donated through the reserve's foundation, which was created three years ago, is not.

Of the money the foundation raised in its most recent fiscal year — including corporate gifts and those from federal workers through the Combined Federal Campaign — 10 percent went to buy toys, financial records show. The rest was spent on management, fund-raising expenses and materials used to promote the reserve's toy appeal.

For the second year in a row, the donations mailed in by more than 200,000 people across the country did not cover the cost of running the group's direct-mail effort, according to the charity's records.

"This foundation has been an embarrassment," said Lieutenant General Matthew T. Cooper, a retired officer who took charge of the group five months ago. "But we are trying to put the train on the track, working seven days a week to assure the public's money goes where it should."

Foundation officials said the most serious problems stemmed from their former president and chairman, Jerry L. King. Mr. King was dismissed last summer after a newspaper, The Buffalo News, in Buffalo, New York, reported that he had been convicted of tax evasion and conspiring to deal in counterfeit money.

General Cooper said the foundation was cooperating with investigators from the Justice Department and the U.S. attorney's office in Buffalo to determine whether Mr. King had taken money from the charity.

Both of those offices declined to confirm whether they were conducting investigations. Mr. King also declined to comment on Wednesday.

After Mr. King left, General Cooper said, numerous questions began to arise about how the foundation's records were kept and whether Mr. King had funneled money into toy companies in which he had a financial interest.

A new audit by a Maryland accounting firm said that so many invoices, purchase orders and other records were missing that the auditors could not document whether hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of transactions were authentic.

The financial report also raised questions about whether the foundation paid for goods and services that were not received. It questioned the group's relationship with two toy companies in which Mr. King had a financial interest.

Foundation officials said they had moved swiftly to put the charity back on track: They installed a new president, expanded the board of directors, instituted tighter financial controls and moved the headquarters from Amherst, New York, near Buffalo, to rent-free space at Quantico Marine Base, in Quantico, Virginia.

But questions remain.

In a report issued this week by the Better Business Bureau, the foundation is cited as violating six of the consumer watchdog group's 22 standards for charitable organizations. Among the group's concerns are the amount of money spent on fund raising and management and the lack of complete financial data on the foundation's operations.

"It is unfortunate that so much of their money is being consumed by fund-raising costs and overhead," said Bennett Weiner, who oversees the bureau's charity division. "I would think that should be a serious concern of contributors."

General Cooper, who is paid a salary of $100,000, and his operations manager, who receives $45,000, are the only employees on the payroll. The biggest expenses, records show, have been printing costs and consulting fees paid to the company that runs the foundation's direct-mail appeal.

General Cooper declined to discuss the terms of that agreement, except to say that it was being reviewed so that the charity could receive more favorable terms.

Away From Politics

- People with low blood pressure appear more likely to suffer from depression, according to researchers at the University of California at San Diego. They said a study of 600 men over the age of 60 showed that those with low blood pressure had high scores on a questionnaire for depression.
- Two off-duty Los Angeles police officers were arrested after they went on a shooting spree, firing from the open windows of their pickup truck on the terrified passengers of a moving bus and a California Highway Patrolman, authorities said.
- Three people thought to be members of the Irish Republican Army have been elected as grand marshals of this year's St. Patrick's Day parade in San Francisco, a parade spokesman said.
- The evangelists Jimmy Swaggart and Marvin Gorman have agreed to settle a multimillion dollar defamation lawsuit centered around sexual misconduct allegations they made about each other. No details were made public about the agreement in New Orleans.
- The editor in chief of The Village Voice, Jonathan Larsen, announced his resignation on Wednesday after nearly five years presiding over the New York weekly newspaper's often tumultuous newsroom.

Reuters, AP, LAT, NYT

A Lighter U.S. Hand in Nicaragua

New York Times Service

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — In sharp contrast to Washington's justification for its policy toward Nicaragua in the 1980s, the U.S. ambassador here says he has been instructed to encourage the development of genuine democracy by allowing the country's political institutions to mature without meddling from Washington.

This policy shift was first announced in October in Washington by Alexander W. Watson, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who attributed the political chaos in Nicaragua to its leaders' looking to Washington to resolve their problems.

But the ambassador, John F. Maisto, appears to have gone further by acknowledging that U.S. influence in the past helped weaken Nicaragua's political system by supporting undemocratic governments as long as they were friendly to Washington's interests.

Mr. Maisto, a career diplomat who was previously deputy assistant secretary of state for Central America, said U.S. policy in the region had been "tailor-made for dictators" for most of this century by offering stability at the cost of democracy.

"The United States wanted someone in command of the situation to make sure that the bad guys didn't get in," he said in a recent interview here. "And at the same time we were looking toward protecting U.S. investments."

The Nicaraguan left has long denounced Washington's support for dictators who repressed efforts toward democracy.

Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim, who was the Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington for the Sandinista government in the 1980s, described Mr. Maisto's analysis as being "very close to what we have always said."

Referring to the State Department, he added in an interview, "They always denied it, but if they are admitting it now, there is a responsibility to repair the damage."

A Theorist on the Stone Age Dies

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — Marija Gimbutas, 73, an archaeologist who theorized that women were revered as goddesses 6,000 to 8,000 years ago, has died of cancer.

Ms. Gimbutas, professor emeritus of European archaeology at the University of California at Los Angeles, formed her theory after extensive research in Europe, where she found thousands of female images during her excavations.

Her books, "The Civilization of the Goddess," "Goddesses and Gods of Old Europe" and "The Language of the Goddess," challenged the established view that the Europe of the Stone Age was male-dominated.

Frank Cormier, 66, Ex-White House Reporter

WASHINGTON (AP) — Frank Cormier, 66, who covered five presidents as White House correspondent for The Associated Press, died Wednesday at a convalescent home in suburban Fairfax, Virginia, after a long battle against a disabling nerve disorder.

Before his retirement in 1980 because of illness, Mr. Cormier had been the senior wire service correspondent at the White House. As White House correspondent for nearly 20 years, Mr. Cormier covered John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter.

He reported on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963 from Dallas and wrote four books, including a personalized account of the Johnson administration.

Simon Dack, 85, founder of The Journal of American Cardiology and its editor in chief for more than 30 years, died Monday of congestive heart failure at New York's Mount Sinai Medical Center, where he had worked most of his life.

Raymond A. Hare, 92, an Arabist in the U.S. State Department who rose through the ranks of the foreign service to serve as ambassador to four countries in the Middle East and as an assistant secretary of state, died Wednesday of pneumonia at his home in Washington.

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Assailing NATO, Russia Calls for UN Council Meeting

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Russia called Thursday for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council, after one of Moscow's top diplomats accused NATO leaders of usurping the UN's peacekeeping role with their ultimatum to forces deployed in the siege of Sarajevo.

"Why should NATO resolve settlement problems, in the form of an ultimatum at that, and threaten to use military methods?" said First Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoli Adamishin in an interview with the news agency Interfax. "This belongs to the competence of the UN, not NATO."

In an official statement issued later, the Foreign Ministry said the Security Council should be convened immediately to consider a Russian proposal to place Sarajevo under UN protection. He described such a move as "essentially close" to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's call for warring parties to put their weapons under UN control.

[The United States said Thursday that there was no need for a new meeting of the Security Council, Reuters reported from Washington. "The NATO decision was in the context of previous UN resolutions," said a U.S. official, who asked oot to be identified. The official added that there was "no requirement" for a new meeting.

[The Security Council plans to hold an open debate Friday on the Bosnian crisis, but members said the council would oot take any action to change NATO's ultimatum.]

Russia, a consistent opponent of any use of force in the Bosnian conflict, has been left out of the most recent debate, which was sparked by the shelling last weekend of a Sarajevo marketplace. Io the attack, 68 people died and more than 200 were injured.

A meeting of the Security Council, of which Russia is one of five permanent members and therefore has veto power, would bring the debate back within Moscow's reach and give it leverage over the issue of intervention. But the Western allies, with the support of the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, have chosen to bypass the Security Council, in large part to avoid an uncomfortable clash with Russia.

But, with emotions running high on both sides, the debate over the use of force has already put relations between Russia and the West to a oew test.

"For the Americans, air strikes are close to a domestic political oecessity," a Western diplomat in Moscow said, "while for the Russians, they are close to a domestic political disaster."

In the past year, Russia has carved out its own position oo the war in the former Yugoslavia, arguing that its historic ties to Serbia give it a special role and influence over Belgrade. In opposing the intervention, Russia has argued that air strikes will generate support for Serbian extremists in Serbia and Bosnia and prolong the war.

Rossia's positioo has been hemmed in recently by the shrill voices of Russian nationalists, whose influence has increased since the ultranationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky won an impressive victory in the December parliamentary elections.

In the State Duma this week, Mr. Zhirinovsky again escalated his rhetoric, warning that a NATO air strike against Serbian positions could lead to World War III. Reporting Thursday on his trip to Serbia last week, Mr. Zhirinovsky called on Russians to rise to the defense of the Serbs, their Slavic and Orthodox kin.

"There is only one way out of the crisis," he said. "This is something desired by all the Serbian people, all the 20 million Serbs are asking for only oue thing: "Russia, Russians, protect us.'"

"If anyone dares to bomb the cities in Bosnia," he added, "that would amount to a declaratioo of war oo Russia. We will never tolerate that."

■ **Greece Assails NATO**

Greece criticized its NATO allies on Thursday for their "totally wroug and guilty decision" to threaten air strikes in Bosnia, suggesting that they were taking sides in a civil war and risking the spread of conflict in the Balkans, Reuters reported from Athens.

After meeting his senior cabinet ministers, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said the preparations for Western military intervention in Bosnia had oo clear objective.

He asked: "Is the military operation meant to hit one of the three members in the confrontation — Serbia — to bring it to its knees? And whieb problem will this solve?"

In Greece's harshest condemnation of NATO's threat to take military action, Mr. Papandreou said the Bosniao crisis bad beeo prompted by Western political blunders in 1991 that would now be compounded by military blunders.

Oleg Popov/Reuters

U.S. Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda, center, and General Jean Cot of France, left, after meeting Thursday at Zagreb airport. They discussed a possible air strike against Serbian positions.

BOSNIA: *Cease-Fire Holds*

Continued from Page 1

ers, and some Serbian artillery has a range of 40 kilometers.

Britain said Thursday that it had suspended its aid convoys in Bosnia as a "prudent precaution" after the NATO *ultimatum*. An official said it acted to ensure the safety of its 2,300 troops and government aid workers on duty for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Officials insisted that fears that British aid workers and troops could be used as a human shield by parties to the Bosnian conflict were over-dramatizing the risks they faced.

The troops and aid workers had been given time to withdraw to safe locations in case of any retaliation by forces in Bosnia. Additional defensive measures "against all possible eventualities" were in place, an official said.

Another official, explaining the background of the decision to suspend aid convoys, said past experience of the warring parties in Bosnia restrictiog eoovoys made prudence crucial. "The security and safety of aid workers in Bosnia is paramount," one official said.

The United Nations has pulled most of its aid workers out of one Serbian-held town but the Serbs have blocked others from leaving, UN officials said Thursday.

Sylvana Foa, a spokeswoman for the UN refugee agency in Geneva, denied that it was pulling out its workers as a precaution against reprisals. She said a few workers were leaving for consultations in Zagreb, Croatia, next week with the head of the agency, Sadako Ogata. *(AFP, Reuters, AP)*

Pope Holds Meeting With First Israeli Envoy

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II oo Thursday received Shmuel Hadas, Israel's first diplomatic representative to the Vatican.

Israel and the Vatican signed an agreement mutually recognizing each other on Dec. 31. They are expected to forge full diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors this year. Mr. Hadas's status is special representative.

Bonn Lifts Order On Expulsion of Croatia Refugees

New York Times Service

BONN — The German authorities have lifted a blanket expulsion order that would have sent 100,000 refugees from the war in the Balkans back to Croatia by the end of April, officials said Thursday.

According to a new accord between the interior ministers of the 16 German states and the federal government in Bonn, only refugees from Croatian territory deemed by German authorities to be "pacified" will have to go back this year.

Those from the one-third of Croatian territory occupied by Serbs who want annexation with Serbia, and refugees judged to be hardship cases, had their permission to stay here extended until June 30, 1995.

German authorities had decided in mid-1993 that people from Croatia no longer qualified as refugees.

But human-rights groups and exile organizations say that ethnic cleansing had left a third of Croatian territory ruined and in Serbian hands, and made unthinkable a forced return of refugees.

ALLIES: *Coming Together*

Continued from Page 1

decided to pull their forces out of the Balkans.

But both French and German officials were strongly impressed by Mr. Clinton's endorsement at the summit talks of European efforts to build a separate defense identity within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In the end, the French appear to have accepted the idea that the European Union could not deal with the Bosnian problem alone, and that they could work together with their American allies to use NATO leverage on it.

It was a French-American proposal that carried the day in Brussels on Wednesday. What tipped the balance was the killing of 68 people by a mortar shell fired at a Sarajevo market over the weekend, and the pictures that revived public revulsion in Europe over the continuing barbarity on its eastern doorstep.

It still took the allies 14 hours to agree to the proposal, and clearly most of them hope that they do not ever have to drop a single bomb. If the Serbs comply with the NATO ultimatum and withdraw their guns 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Sarajevo within the 10-day limit, and no further shots are fired into the city, the allies may not have to act.

If they do, European officials say, they may yet regret it. Bombing could be the first step in a long and ever-widening chain of direct involvement in the war, and Britain and Canada, in particular, fear the possibility of retaliation against the UN forces.

And the greatest casualty could be the relationship the United States and its allies are trying to build with democratic Russia. Mr. Kohl was among Western leaders who spoke with President Boris N. Yeltsin to try to explain the NATO decision before it was made, officials in Bonn said, but Russia went ahead and called a meeting of the UN Security Council Thursday in displeasure.

"We don't want to lose the Russians over Bosnia," a European official said.

The relationship with the Russians is not all that could be lost if the alliance does not confront the war in Bosnia successfully, but many officials on this side of the Atlantic believe it has taken a step toward success by making clear to aggressors that they snub their noses at it at their peril.

Slovakia Signs NATO Pact

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Slovakia has become the seventh East European country to sign a military partnership deal, or Partnership for Peace, with NATO.

BANK: *Swiss Judge Cites Officials*

Continued from Page 1

"purely procedural" and would have no effect in France.

Crédit Lyonnais, the biggest non-Japanese bank in the world, with more than $300 billion in total assets, said it was "stupefied" by the judge's action. The bank, however, has been criticized for building up an international portfolio of risky loans.

The greatest controversy has surrounded its backing of the takeover of MGM in 1990 by a partnership led by Florio Fiorini, Sasea's chairman, and Giancarlo Parretti, a flamboyant financier who is still appealing a fraud conviction in his native Italy.

Sasea crashed under the burden of about 5.1 billion Swiss francs ($3.4 billion) of debts in October 1992, five months after Crédit Lyonnais took formal control of MGM in a U.S. foreclosure move. Mr. Fiorini is in jail in Geneva on suspicion of fraud. The French bank's debt exposure to Sasea is about 650 million Swiss francs, according to its lawyers.

On Thursday, Judge Jean-Louis Crochet, who is investigating possible fraud in connection with the collapse of Sasea, issued a formal notice of investigation against Mr. Haberer and Mr. Gille, who has been handling MGM matters for Crédit Lyonnais. The Swiss judge's summons, known as a *mandat d'amener*, means both men could be detained and held for questioning for as long as 24 hours if they should enter Switzerland.

Under the leadership of Mr. Haberer — who was recently transferred to Crédit National, a much smaller state-owned bank — the Dutch affiliate of Crédit Lyonnais supplied $1 billion of loans used by Mr. Fiorini and Mr. Parretti to fund their takeover of MGM.

Mr. Parretti was chairman of MGM until 1991, when Crédit Lyonnais removed him and began a long legal battle in the United States for control of the movie studio. The bank is now hoping to turn MGM around and sell it.

Judge Crochet is investigating whether Crédit Lyonnais had operational control of Sasea at the time of its bankruptcy. The bank, which itself made a complaint of fraud against Mr. Fiorini in May 1993, argues that it played no role in Sasea's decision to file for bankruptcy, according to Dominique Poncet, its Geneva-based lawyer.

Crédit Lyonnais contended that the Swiss judicial order had been issued in retaliation for its own request on Wednesday for Judge Crochet to recuse himself from the Sasea investigation. The bank, saying that Mr. Gille had voluntarily submitted to questioning in the judge's office on Monday and Tuesday, termed the judge's action "gratuitous harassment."

Mr. Poncet, who said that Crédit Lyonnais had been a victim of fraud at Sasea, not a party to it, confirmed that a meeting in Geneva this week had ended abruptly after Mr. Gille called Judge Crochet a "thug."

Crédit Lyonnais said Thursday it had written off most of its Sasea debt in 1992 as part of its total loan-loss provisions of 14.7 billion French francs ($2.5 billion).

Sasha Serafinovski, an analyst with Merrill Lynch in London, said the bank's 1993 provisions could total as much as 19 billion francs. He predicted that Crédit Lyonnais would report a 1993 loss of 3.0 billion francs, compared with a deficit of 1.8 billion francs in 1992.

Last week, Moody's Investors Service Inc. put the debt of Crédit Lyonnais and its subsidiaries on its review list for a possible downgrade, citing the bank's large load of problem loans and possible rescue plans for it being discussed in Paris.

An aide to Mr. Haberer in Paris declined to comment on the Swiss judge's action. The Balladur government replaced Mr. Haberer in November with Jean Peyrelevade, former chairman of the major insurer Union des Assurances de Paris. Mr. Peyrelevade has moved quickly to reorganize the Crédit Lyonnais management and tackle problem loans, including its large portfolio of real estate loans.

Hindus Kill 3 In Retaliation for Fatal Bombing

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — A curfew was imposed on Thursday in the northern town of Kampur after Hindu mobs killed three people in the worst outbreak of religious violence in India in months.

The Hindus began their rampage after a Hindu politician was killed in a bomb attack, the police said. Two of the three victims of the Hindu mobs were Muslims and the third was not immediately identified.

In December 1992, ancient Hindu-Muslim tensions erupted into the biggest communal conflagration in four decades when Hindu fanatics destroyed a mosque, setting off two months of nationwide riots that killed 2,000 people. The country had remained largely peaceful since then.

The slain politician, Kala Bachcha of the rightist Bharatiya Janata Party, is believed to have led attacks on several Muslim homes during the 1992 riots.

No one immediately took responsibility for the bomb attack, but Muslims who wanted revenge were suspected.

PROVISIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY HONG KONG

SELECTION OF CONTRACTORS – BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW AIRPORT AT CHEK LAP KOK

Over the past two years the Authority has drawn up a list of contractors interested in undertaking construction works for Hong Kong's new airport.

An enquiry document was sent to those who had previously expressed interest, to members of the Hong Kong Construction Association, and to overseas contractors (chiefly through Consulates based in Hong Kong and Trade Offices). The Authority has used the information gathered to generate a database categorising the various companies.

To date, companies accepted are categorised as follows:-
CAT. I Denotes Contracts of unlimited value.
CAT. II Denotes Contracts up to the value of HK$50 m.
CAT. III Denotes Contracts up to the value of HK$10 m.

REGISTER OF CONTRACTORS CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS CATEGORY

Company	Civil Engineering Works	Piling	Structural Steelwork
Alfred McAlpine International Limited	I	I	I
AMEC International Construction Ltd.	I	I	I
Aoki Corporation	I	I	I
Bachy Soletanche Group	I	I	
Balfour Beatty Limited	I	I	I
Bonai Oil Offshore Platform Fabrication Company	I		I
Boskalis International BV	I		
Builders Federal (Hong Kong) Ltd.			III
Campenon Bernard SGE	I		
Compagnie d'Entreprises CFE	I	I	
Chatwin Engineering Limited	I		
Chee Shing Foundation Limited		I	
Cheung Kee Fung Cheung Construction Co., Ltd.	I		
China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation	I	I	
China Fujian Corporation for International Techno-Economic Cooperation	I		
China Harbour Engineering Company	I	I	
China International Water & Electric Corp.	I		
China State Construction Engineering Corporation	I	I	I
Chong Kee Construction Company Limited	I		
Chui Hing Construction Co. Ltd.	II		
Chung Chin Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.	III		
Chung Shing Construction Co., Ltd.	III		I
Cleveland Structural Engineering Limited	I		I
Construction Techniques Ltd.	II		
Costain Building and Civil Engineering Ltd.	I	I	
Cubertas y Mizov, S.A.	I	I	I
Daelim Engineering Co., Ltd.	I	I	I
Dauto Concrete (Hong Kong) Ltd.	I		
Defoe Fong Construction Co., Ltd.	II	II	
Dickson Construction Co., Ltd.	I	I	I
Dorbyl Structural Engineering	I		I
Downer & Company Limited	I	I	I
Dragages et Travaux Publics (Hong Kong) Ltd.	I	I	I
Entrecanales y Tavora, S.A.	I	I	I
Frankl Contractors Ltd.	I	I	I
Freyssinet Hong Kong Limited	I	I	I
Gammon Construction Ltd.	I	I	I
George Wimpey International Limited	I	I	I
Geoworks Contractors (HK) Ltd.	II		II
Gold Banner Construction & Development Ltd.	III		
Heilit+Woerner Bau-AG	I		
Henryvicy Construction Company Limited	I		
Hip Hing Construction Co., Ltd.	I	I	I
Hong Kong Kwong Tai Builders Limited			II
Hollandsche Aannemmg Maatschappij BV	I		
Hsin Chong (Foundations) Ltd.			
Hsin Chong Construction Co., Ltd.	I		I
Hung Wan Construction Company, Limited		I	I
Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	I	I	I
Itochu Corporation	I	I	I
JDC Corporation	I		
John Laing International Ltd.	I	I	I
K. H. Foundations Ltd.		I	
Kam Kuen Construction Co. Ltd.	III		
Kier Hong Kong Limited	I	I	I
Kumagai Gumi Group	I	I	I
Leighton Bruckner Foundation Engineering Ltd.		I	
Life Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.	II	I	II
Lilley Construction (Hong Kong) Ltd.		I	
Luen Cheong Tai Construction Co. Ltd.	I	II	I
Maeda Corporation	I	I	I
McConnell Dowell Constructors Ltd.	I	I	
Mitsui Construction Co., Ltd.	I	I	I
Ngo Kee Construction Co., Ltd.	III		III
Nippon Steel Corporation			I
Nishimatsu Construction Company Limited	I	I	I
NKK Corporation	I		I
Obayashi Corporation	I	I	I
OLS International Limited			I
Paul Y Construction Co., Ltd.	I	I	I
S. Y. Engineering Company Limited			
Samsung Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.	I		I
Samwhan Corporation	I	I	I
Shimizu Corporation	I	I	I
Shui On Civil Contractors Ltd.	I	I	I
Shui On Construction Co., Ltd.			I
Shun Shing Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.	I		
Sintec Construction Limited	II		
Skanska International Civil Engineering AB	I	I	I
Spie Batignolles	I	I	I
Sunley Miu's Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.		I	
T.S. Wong & Co., Ltd.		I	I
Tai Hing (Engineers & Builders) Limited	II		
Takenaka Corporation	I	I	I
Takenaka Hong Kong Ltd.			I
Tarmac Construction Limited	I	I	I
Taylor Woodrow International Limited	I	I	I
To's Universe Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Tobishima Corporation	I	I	I
Universal Dockyard Limited	I		
Wah Seng General Contractors Ltd.			II
Wai Kee (Zens) Construction & Transportation Company Limited	I		
Walter Bau-Aktiengesellschaft	I	I	I
Wan Chung Construction Co., Ltd.			I
Wanson Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Wecon Ltd.			III
Wing Fai Construction Co. Ltd.	I		
Wing Mou Construction Co. Ltd	II	II	
Wong Po Kee Limited	III		
Woon Lee Construction Co. Ltd.		I	I
Yau Lee Construction Co., Ltd.	II		
Zamil Steel Bldg Co. Ltd.			I

REGISTER OF CONTRACTORS BUILDING WORKS CATEGORY

Company	Building Works Category
Alfred McAlpine International Limited	I
AMEC International Construction Ltd.	I
Aoki Corporation	I
Balfour Beatty Limited	I
Bolton Construction Co., Ltd.	III
Builders Federal (Hong Kong) Ltd.	III
Campenon Bernard SGE	I
Compagnie d'Entreprises CFE	I
Chatwin Engineering Limited	I
Chee Cheung Hing & Co., Ltd.	I
Chee Shing Foundation Limited	I
Cheung Kee Fung Cheung Construction Co., Ltd.	I
China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation	I
China Fujian Corporation for International Techno-Economic Cooperation	I
China Harbour Engineering Company	I
China International Water & Electric Corp.	I
China State Construction Engineering Corporation	I
Chung Chin Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.	I
Chung Shing Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Cleveland Structural Engineering Limited	I
Construction Techniques Ltd.	III
Costain Building and Civil Engineering Ltd.	I
Cubertas y Mizov, S.A.	I
Daelim Engineering Co., Ltd.	I
Defoe Fong Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Dextra Pacific Limited	II
Dickson Construction Co., Ltd.	I
Dragages et Travaux Publics (Hong Kong) Limited	I
Entrecanales y Tavora, S.A.	I
Gammon Construction Ltd.	I
George Wimpey International Limited	I
Gold Banner Construction & Development Ltd.	II
Hip Hing Construction Co., Ltd.	I
Hong Kong Kwong Tai Builders Limited	II
Hop Shing Construction Co., Ltd.	III
Hsin Chong Construction Co., Ltd.	I
Hung Wan Construction Company, Limited	I
Itochu Corporation	I
JDC Corporation	I
John Laing International Ltd.	I
Kam Wo Construction Company Limited	I
Kin Tat Construction Co., Ltd.	III
Kumagai Gumi Group	I
Life Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.	II
Maeda Corporation	I
Mitsui Construction Co., Ltd.	I
Ngo Kee Construction Co., Ltd.	I
Nippon Steel Corporation	I
Nishimatsu Construction Company Limited	I
NKK Corporation	I
Obayashi Corporation	I
OLS International Limited	I
Paul Y Construction Co., Ltd.	I
Progress Construction Limited	II
Samwhan Corporation	I
Shimizu Corporation	I
Shui On Construction Co., Ltd.	I
Shun Shing Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.	I
Skanska International Civil Engineering AB	I
South Star Construction Company Limited	II
Sung Foo Kee, Limited	I
T.S. Wong & Co., Ltd.	I
Tai Hing (Engineers & Builders) Limited	I
Takenaka Corporation	I
Takenaka Hong Kong Ltd.	I
Tarmac Construction Limited	I
Taylor Woodrow International Limited	I
To's Universe Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Tobishima Corporation	I
Wah Seng General Contractors Ltd.	II
Walter Bau-Aktiengesellschaft	I
Wan Chung Construction Co., Ltd.	I
Wanson Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Wecon Ltd.	III
Wing Fai Construction Co. Ltd.	III
Wing Mou Construction Co. Ltd.	I
Woon Lee Construction Co. Ltd.	I
Yau Lee Construction Co., Ltd.	I

The Authority is currently updating these lists and invites those interested but not listed above to apply in writing for a "Prequalification Questionnaire" by Monday, 28 February, 1994, 5 pm (Hong Kong time). Thereafter the Authority will update its lists annually. Those interested should apply to:-

The Project Director
Provisional Airport Authority Hong Kong
25th Floor, Central Plaza
18 Harbour Road, Wanchai
Hong Kong

For the attention of Ms Stella Fok
Fax No : (852) 802 8231
Tel No : (852) 824 7724

From the list currently available the following contractors have been selected to Bid for the works listed below.

Contract 301 - Passenger Terminal Foundations
Gammon Construction Ltd. - Nishimatsu Construction Co., Ltd. Joint Venture
Leighton Contractors (Asia) Limited
Shui On - Chee Shing Joint Venture
Frankl Contractors Ltd.
Hip Hing Construction Co., Ltd.
Dragages et Travaux Publics (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Amec - China State Joint Venture
Aoki Corporation
Hsin Chong Chek Lap Kok Foundation JV
CDE Joint Venture

Contract 902A - Initial Workforce Accommodation, Employer's Office and Contractor's Transit Office (Design and Construct)
Leighton Contractors (Asia) Limited
Shui On Construction Co., Ltd.
Airport Platform Contractors - Civil Works Joint Venture (APC-CWJV)
Hip Hing Construction Co., Ltd.
Shun Shing Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.
Dragages et Travaux Publics (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Paul Y Construction Co., Ltd.
Hung Wan Construction Company, Limited
Yau Lee Construction Co., Ltd.
Kam Wo Construction Company Limited
Cheung Kee Fung Cheung Construction Co., Ltd.

Contract 904 - Raw Water Submarine Pipeline
Leighton Lama J.V.
Shui On Civil Contractors Ltd.
McConnell Dowell / U.D.L. Joint Venture
Costain - Nishimatsu Joint Venture
Dragages et Travaux Publics (Hong Kong) Ltd.

Contract 906 - Temporary Utilities, Roadworks and Bridges
Leighton Contractors (Asia) Limited
Airport Platform Contractors - Civil Works Joint Venture (APC-CWJV)
Aoki Corporation
Sung Foo Kee (Civil) Ltd.
China Fujian - Downer - McAlpine Joint Venture
Wan Hin - CFE - Express Joint Venture
Henryvicy / Chun Wo Consortium
Chui Hing Construction Co. Ltd.
Wing Mou Construction Co. Ltd.

Contract 907 - Temporary Ferry Piers and Berthing Structures (Design and Construct)
Gammon Construction Ltd. - China Harbour Engineering Company Joint Venture
Shui On Joint Venture
Dragages et Travaux Publics (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Universal Dockyard Limited
McConnell Dowell Constructors Ltd.
Wan Hin - CFE Joint Venture

Contract 908 - Rock Crushing Facilities
Nishimatsu Construction Company Limited
Wai Kee (Zens) Construction & Transportation Company, Limited
China Fujian - Downer - McAlpine Joint Venture
Asia Stone Company, Limited
Redland Concrete Ltd.
Pioneer Quarries (HK) Ltd.

In addition, separate lists will be compiled and published in due course for electrical and mechanical contractors, suppliers, minor works and specialist systems contractors.

هكذا من الأصل

Afrikaner Group Sets Boycott

South Africa Warned of Campaign Violence

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The Afrikaner Volksfront, an umbrella group of rightists seeking an independent white homeland, announced Thursday that it would not participate in South Africa's first all-races election and warned that the campaign will be riddled with violence.

The announcement, which came two days before the deadline for political parties to register for the April 26-28 election, is expected to give impetus to a campaign of civil disobedience and sabotage that has already begun among the loosely allied band of militant rightists.

Ferdi Hartzenberg, the Volksfront chairman, said he would continue to seek peaceful means to achieve his organization's demand for a separate nation for Afrikaners, the 3 million whites (in a nation of 40 million) who are descendants of Dutch, French and German settlers.

But he said he fully expected Afrikaners to become targets of violence from the black forces in the coming months. "If they crush us, what must we do?" he said. "I think we must use a little bit of force to protect ourselves."

President Frederik W. de Klerk said he was disappointed with the announcement, but added, "We cannot allow a minority to stop the train and derail the process."

In the last week, the government and the African National Congress had offered the Volksfront and two other holdout parties, the black homeland government of Bophuthatswana and the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, a two-ballot system, regional taxation powers and a constitutional commitment to explore ways to accommodate the nationalistic aspirations of Afrikaners and other ethnic groups.

But the hard-liners in the Volksfront had held out for a firm guarantee that an Afrikaner state would be created. Nelson Mandela, the ANC president, has categorically ruled that out; he says the ANC could never accept restricting citizenship rights by race or ethnicity.

The Volksfront will proceed with plans to set up separate shadow governments in the small towns where its support is strongest. It says it will not recognize the legitimacy of the government elected in April, and will pursue tax boycotts and other forms of civil resistance.

Although Mr. Hartzenberg portrays his supporters as the likely victims of violence, there is no question that they know how to instigate it. Nine rightists are now in police custody in connection with more than 30 bomb blasts that have been set off in the last six weeks.

There are believed to be tens of thousands of militant rightists organized into scores of small, area-based paramilitary commando units. Most are well armed, and virtually all are former soldiers.

Eugene Terre'Blanche, head of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, which claims 40,000 such commandos, flanked Mr. Hartzenberg at his news conference Thursday. He said he did not see how any election could be held without the support of the Afrikaners, the Tswanas and the Zulus.

MIDEAST: *Breathing Easier*

Continued from Page 1

nothing tangible for an increasingly restless public.

Israeli officials acknowledged that many substantive issues remained, but they said they had overcome the most difficult security disputes and had shown that they and the Palestinians could move forward.

"I believe certain walls of suspicion are starting to crumble," said Uri Savir, the Foreign Ministry director-general and a senior oegotiator.

Mr. Rabin called the agreement "an important step forward," praise echoed by President Bill Clinton, who said it represented "another big milestone."

Palestinian leaders were more reserved, no doubt because Mr. Arafat had backed down on key matters like Israel's demand for veto power over travelers trying to cross from Jordan and Egypt into the territories.

Although Israel will share authority at border passages with the PLO, Israel is clearly the senior partner under the Cairo accord and will be able to stop Palestinians it considers suspicious and turn away any traveler who is not a West Bank or Gaza Strip resident. That includes Palestinian refugees, Mr. Savir said.

But Mr. Arafat, who was looking for symbols of authority in the territories, could claim victory with the right to post armed Palestinian police officers and fly the Palestinian flag at border terminals.

"These were tough negotiations and we didn't get everything we wanted," Nabil Shaath, a senior PLO negotiator, said in Cairo. "But then neither did the Israelis."

As Israeli officials describe the talks, they involved weighing Israel's oeed for security assurances against the Palestinians desire to demonstrate they are in charge of their own lives. The officials insisted that they held firm on security, but made concessions to the Palestinians when that was not at issue.

"We want them to demonstrate their ability to cootrol what's going on, which is the basis of this whole agreement," said Environment Minister Yossi Sarid, a negotiator in Cairo. "If it turns out that this agreement relies on a weak reed, we haven't achieved anything."

Still to be settled are key details about the Palestinian police force and its relationship with the Israeli army. Amoog the unanswered questions: Can the army, in hot pursuit of a Palestinian suspected of killing a settler, chase him into a Gaza refugee camp? Or must it turn the job over to the Palestinian police, even though many Israelis assume that the hunt would stop?

On the economic front, customs procedures and Palestinian access to overseas markets have yet to be defined. Similarly, important areas of civil authority remain unclear, including Palestinian broadcast rights and water distribution.

"In my assessment, another month will be needed to finish the details of the agreement to a full accord," Mr. Rabin said. "I hope a month will be enough. It could take a little more. Remember, in our eyes there are no sacred dates."

Menahem Kahana/Agence France-Presse

Palestinian boys on Thursday in Jericho, where there was little celebrating over the Israeli-PLO self-rule agreement signed in Cairo.

Its Landing Gear Fixed, Airbus Jet Flies Again

Reuters

TOULOUSE, France — Airbus Industrie said Thursday that its A-330 passenger jet had resumed commercial flights after the resolution of problems with its undercarriage that led to suspension of service last month.

Bernard Ziegler, technical director at the four-nation European consortium, said at a news conference that the problems were due to a sensor near the landing gear.

A new A-330, bound for Marseille, had to return to Paris in midflight on Jan. 28 after it could not retract its undercarriage. It was the third time the plane had experienced problems of this kind.

An Airbus spokesman said the sensor, which uses magnetic beams to check that everything is working properly, had had a sensitivity of a hundredth of a second and that this level had now been changed to a tenth of a second.

The A-330 restarted operations on Thursday from Paris's Orly airport, Airbus said.

Airbus adopted a procedure that will allow up to three attempts at retracting the undercarriage and installed a system for continuous monitoring during withdrawal of the landing gear.

The A-330 is a twin-engine jet with 412 seats. Companies in France, Britain, Germany and Spain make up the Airbus consortium.

Italy Recovers Long-Missing Raphael Work

Reuters

ROME — The police in Italy said Thursday that they had recovered a painting attributed to the Renaissance artist Raphael that had been missing for a century.

"The Madonna with Child and Lamb," believed to date from 1506, was recovered from a bank vault in Milan, apparently by investigators posing as millionaire buyers. A police spokesman said the painting had been brought into Italy from Switzerland. He said two Italians and two foreigners would be charged in the case.

Italian news reports said the officers had posed as buyers and offered 40 billion lire ($24 millioo) for the paintiog, which had belonged to the family of the 19th-century Italian poet Giacomo Leopardi and disappeared 100 years ago.

U.S. House Votes to Revive Law on Independent Counsels

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives voted Thursday to revive independent counsel investigations after rejecting a Republican plan to have the neutral prosecutors conduct all criminal investigations of legislators.

The House bill, similar to a version passed by the Senate, would last for five years — and once again allow court-appointed counsels to investigate high government officials. The vote was 356 to 56.

The old independent counsel law expired in December 1992 after Senate Republicans, angry over the nearly $40 million investigation into the Iran-contra affair, killed it with a filibuster.

This time, the debate turned partisan when Republicans proposed that all criminal investigations of House and Senate members be handled only by independent counsels. Instead, the House backed Democratic language that would give the attorney general a choice in investigating lawmakers.

The legislation will not affect the investigation of President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, into financial dealings when Mr. Clinton was governor of Arkansas.

Castro Will Authorize Some Jews to Leave

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — President Fidel Castro of Cuba will grant any individual request from Israel to let Cuban Jewish families emigrate, the Israeli chief rabbi, Yisrael Lau, said on returning from a trip to Cuba.

But Mr. Castro, who strictly restricts the number of people permitted to leave, will not allow a mass emigration of the 1,000 Jews in Cuba, Rabbi Lau said.

Excerpts From Israeli-PLO Agreement

Reuters

Following are excerpts from the official text of the Israeli-PLO partial agreement signed Wednesday and made public by Israel on Thursday.

The Cairo Agreement

The Jericho Area

The size of the Jericho area will be as depicted on the agreed map attached to this agreement.

In addioon, while not part of the Jericho area:

a. Pending the entry into force of the interim agreement, the holy site of Nebi Mousa will be under the auspices of the Palestinian Authority for religious purposes.

b. During religious events that take place three times a year and other special occasions that will be coordinated with the Israeli authorities, Palestinians will have the right to religious pilgrimage to the al-Maghtas under the Palestinian flag.

Roads within Jericho city will be under Palestinian control. Joint patrols on the main roads will be operated, led by the Palestinian vehicle.

The Gaza Strip

During the interim period the Gush Katif and Erez settlement areas, as well as the other settlements in the Gaza Strip, and the Israeli military installation area along the Egyptian border in the Gaza Strip, as indicated oo the attached map, will be under Israeli authority.

On the three lateral roads connecting the Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip to Israel ... including the adjacent sides upon which the security of traffic along these roads is dependent, the Israeli authorioes will have all necessary responsibilioes and powers in order to conduct independent security activity, including Israeli patrols.

Other Issues

1. General

While Israel remains responsible during the interim period for external security, including along the Egyptian border and the Jordanian line, border crossing shall take place according to the arrangements included in this article.

The two sides are determined to do their utmost to maintain the dignity of persons passing through the border crossings. To this end, the mechanism created will rely heavily on brief and modern procedures.

In each border crossing there will be one terminal, consisting of two wings. The first wing will serve Palestinian residents of the Gaza Strip and West Bank and visitors to these areas (hereinafter 'the Palestinian wing'). The second wing will serve Israelis and others (hereinafter 'the Israeli wing'). There will be a closed Israeli checking area and a closed Palestinian checking area.

Special arrangements will apply to V.I.P.s crossing through the Palestinian wing.

Palestinian policemen present at the terminal will be armed with handguns. Their deployment will be decided upon in Taba.

3. Arrangements for Entry from Egypt and Jordan Through the Palestinian Wing.

a. At the entrance to the Palestinian wing there will be a Palestinian policeman and a raised Palestinian flag.

b. Before entering the Palestinian wing, passengers will identify their personal luggage and it will be placed on a conveyor belt. Each side will be able to inspect such luggage inside its own checking area, using its own personnel.

c. Persons entering the Palestinian wing will pass through a magnetic gate. An Israeli policeman and a Palestinian policeman will be posted on each side of this gate. In the event of suspicion, each side will be entitled to require a physical inspection to be conducted in inspection booths to be located adjacent to the gate. Passengers will be inspected by a Palestinian policeman in the presence of an Israeli policeman.

d. Having completed the above phase, persons entering the Palestinian wing will pass through one of three lanes for the purpose of identification and document control.

In the event of suspicion regarding a passenger in any of the three lanes, each side may question such passenger in its closed checking area.

If, at the conclusion of this questioning, the suspicion has oot been removed, such passenger may be apprehended, after the other side has been notified. In case of a Palestinian suspect being apprehended by the Israeli side, a Palestinian policeman will be asked to meet with the suspect.

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BOOKS

A SCIENTIST IN THE CITY

By James Trefil. 266 pages. $23.95. Doubleday.

Reviewed by Witold Rybczynski

AT a moment when American cities are suffering loss of jobs, high crime, financial insolvency and physical deterioration, there are, naturally enough, many books on the subject of our worsening urban condition. A few — pitifully few — deal with solutions; most deal with the problems that beset central cities and the people who live in them, and most view the city from the perspective of the social sciences.

"A Scientist in the City," which might have been titled more accurately if less attractively, "A Physicist in the City," takes a different course. James Trefil, a professor of physics at George Mason University and the author of several popular books, including "The Dictionary of Cultural Literacy" and "Science Matters," examines the natural forces that have shaped the city and, in the process, reminds us that while the metropolis is man-made, it is also a part of the natural world.

"Suburban sprawl," "concrete jungle" and "air-conditioned nightmare" — the last, Henry Miller's phrase — conjure up popular images. Since Thomas Jefferson, Americans have contrasted town and country, but Trefil rather describes the city itself as an ecosystem. "When a city is born," he writes, "a new kind of ecosystem is created, one that operates according to the same principles as any other and comes equipped with its own suite of ecological niches."

Specialized urban niches house animal life such as pigeons, descendants of the rock doves that were documented as moving into London in the 14th century and that were brought to America by early colonists as a potential food source. Sea gulls and falcons both adapted to life in the city and, today, in some cities, Canada geese are becoming a permanent fixture. When central heating became widespread, the cockroach, a tropical scavenger insect, became an urban dweller; rats too found a welcoming niche.

Cities are artifacts, and Trefil describes the modern city as the product of a series of human discoveries about the physical universe. These discoveries fall, chiefly, into three categories: new building materials, different ways to unlock stored energy in fossil fuels, and the ability to store and transmit information electronically. Steel and reinforced-concrete construction — and elevators — obviously altered the appearance of cities; so did the use of electricity and of the gas-driven automobile, which made cities more spread out than ever before. The latest discoveries concerning the transmission of electronic information have also affected the form of cities and are one of the main forces in the creation of information-based clusters of buildings and shops — what the Washington Post writer Joel Garreau has christened "edge cities."

Despite his emphasis on the effect of science and technology on urban life, Trefil is not a technological determinist. This becomes evident in the second and, to my mind, more absorbing part of "A Scientist in the City," which speculates about the future of urban development.

The author examines various possible scenarios for the American city. Some, like the vertical city so beloved of architects from Frank Lloyd Wright to Le Corbusier, he finds unlikely. The desire (not the ability) to build higher and higher appears to have waned in the two decades since Chicago's Sears Tower became the world's tallest building. Other scenarios, like the spread-out suburban city, or the edge city, whose growth is fueled by the centrifugal effect of individual transportation and information technologies, are more plausible, although they will depend to a great extent on the development of more effective — and cleaner — persooal transportatioo. Trefil raises the intriguing question of what effect magnetic levitation, or maglev, trains will have on urban growth. Since such trains are extremely fast (300 miles, or 480 kilometers, an hour) and allow widespread population dispersal (there is no locomotive, each car can move independently), "urban sprawl would be diluted to the point of nonexistence."

Trefil, who is a regular commentator for National Public Radio, occasionally lapses into an annoyingly breezy prose but, on the whole, "A Scientist in the City" is clear and coherent. It is also refreshingly clear-eyed and unsentimental. "Cities, like people, have a natural lifespan," the author writes. "We should look at them the way we look at any other system in nature. Like old friends, they should be enjoyed, even cherished, while they're here and mourned when they pass away. We should realize that they evolve with time and that the death of cities, like the death of individuals, is a natural part of evolution." Unfortunately, for at least some of our decaying cities, demise may be the likeliest scenario of all.

Witold Rybczynski, whose latest book is "Looking Around: A Journey Through Architecture," wrote this for The Washington Post.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• *Zbigniew Brzezinski*, former U. S. national security adviser, is reading *"In Europe's Name"* by Timothy Garton Ash.

"The book confirms my suspicions that some German SPD leaders were manipulated by the Soviets."

(Ilise Gersten, IHT)

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

DICTIONARIES rarely have photographs, and one with cartoons may be unique. The Bridge-Player's Dictionary has both, and also 1,400 terms, both technical and colloquial. It is a 280-page hard-cover book, obtainable for $22.95, including shipping, from Baron-Barclay Bridge Supplies; (800) 274-2221.

The dictionary gives the diagramed example of a dummy reversal. North-South have overbid to seven spades, and the diagram gives a possible route. North's two no-trump is Jacoby, asking for a singleton, and four no-trump is the modern variety of Blackwood, Roman Key Card. A five-club response shows zero or three key cards, counting the trump king together with the four aces. Five diamonds is an inquiry about the trump queen, and six clubs shows that card plus the club king. When North discovers that South has a singleton diamond, all the top spades and the club king he gambles on a grand slam.

The heart queen is led and won in dummy. South cashes the diamond ace, and ruffs a diamond with a high trump. He then returns to dummy with a trump and ruffs another diamond with a high trump. He repeats this process, and enters dummy with a heart lead. Dummy's last trump draws the missing trump, and the even club break brings home the grand slam. The diamond ruffs have allowed South to score six trump tricks instead of the obvious five, together with four club tricks and three red-suit winners.

In a duplicate game, North-South could expect a top score for bidding six spades and making an overtrick by the same play.

NORTH
♠ J 10 9
♡ A K 5
◊ A 7 5 4
♣ Q 7 2

WEST
♠ 6 4 3
♡ Q J 10
◊ K J 10 9
♣ 6 5 3

EAST
♠ 8 2
♡ 9 8 7 4 3
◊ Q 8 3 2
♣ J 10 9

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K Q 7 5
♡ 6 6 2
◊ 6
♣ A K 8 4

Both sides are vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ◊	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♣	Pass	5 ◊	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	7 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart queen.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Deadline in Bosnia

Get Serious or Shut Up

There is talk radio and there is, especially in respect to Bosnia, talk policy: an interminable ventilation of alarms and alibis, contingencies and conditions, threats and delays, pledges and backdowns, all of which end up with new heaps of Bosnian dead and deep sighs by the United States, its friends in the United Nations and its allies in NATO. This has become the predictable pattern of the 22-month Bosnian war. The instant question is whether the shock generated by the most recent Serbian atrocity in Sarajevo will break this ignoble mold.

True, there is a new spate of diplomatic heavy breathing. In the latest episode of a Ping-Pong game that began in 1992, President Bill Clinton has endorsed a United Nations call on NATO to "prepare" (whatever that means) for bombing Serbian heavy weapons around Sarajevo. On Wednesday, NATO, which last August had pledged to strike if the Serbs did not end their strangulation of the city, set a 10-day deadline for the Serbs to comply or face strikes. Also on Wednesday, the Serbs agreed to pull back their siege guns from Sarajevo and to park them, with the Bosnian government's guns, under UN watch. The Serbs did not sign anything, but that is of small consequence since their word is worthless.

It is American credibility that concerns us most. How disappointing to observe that William Perry, who has been secretary of defense only a few days, is already picking up the Clinton administration's dilatory Bosnia style. The press's emphasis on air strikes, he told reporters, was "entirely inappropriate," and he volunteered a primer on the downside of such a tactic. How can it be that the Pentagon needs to be reminded that there is an upside as well as a downside and that its task is to find the best way to support the president, who — repeating his wariness of empty threats — insists that he now truly means to act?

Smart policy requires, of course, not a mindless NATO whack, as emotionally satisfying as that might briefly be. It requires political thinking to link military acts to a negotiated peace. Conceivably, the United States is finally getting into this part of the act. It is not just hanging back and saying "no" to the Europeans' idea of an imposed peace that would leave the Muslims with an unviable enclave. It is coming forward to promote its own idea to give them something a face-saving bit bigger, better and more voluntary.

At least we hope that this is what the American government is doing. At this point in the dying of Bosnia, more talk policy is an obscenity. If the U.S. government is not conducting a serious policy, it should just shut up.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Momentous Step

Bosnian Serb forces are taking the latest NATO bombing ultimatum seriously, and Americans should, too. The Clinton administration needs to assert more effective U.S. leadership within NATO than it has until now on the Bosnian issue; otherwise this emotionally satisfying riposte to last Saturday afternoon's carnage in Sarajevo could lead to costly and frustrating NATO ground involvement. It could also perversely encourage coercion of the Bosnian government to accept an unjust European peace formula.

In a momentous step, the Western military alliance, which has never before taken any combat action, declared on Wednesday that Bosnian Serb forces must withdraw their heavy guns to a line 20 kilometers outside Sarajevo by Feb. 20 or risk aerial attack by NATO jets. Formally, it will be up to United Nations Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali to order the first strike.

Even before the alliance voted in Brussels, Serbian forces agreed to a cease-fire and offered to put their siege artillery under UN control. If the Serbs keep their word this time, the ultimatum will be judged a great success. But, as President Bill Clinton himself recognizes, NATO cannot afford to make any more empty threats. If the Serbs do not comply with the terms of the ultimatum, it will be under tremendous pressure to carry out its bombing threat. Bombing Serbian artillery positions is likely to poison Western relations with Moscow, which favors the Serbs, and provoke anti-NATO sentiment in pro-Serbian Greece, an alliance member. It is also unlikely that it would end or even slow the Bosnian war.

The Bosnian government's much smaller number of heavy guns must also be turned over to UN monitors under the ultimatum. If its forces try to exploit the neutralizing of the Serbs' artillery advantage to push back the front lines around Sarajevo, European governments would feel obliged to find a way to restrain the Bosnians.

Europe is already anxious about Bosnia's improving ability to defend itself, and wants to enlist U.S. diplomatic pressure on Bosnia to accept the partition maps drawn up by David Owen and his UN counterpart, Thorvald Stoltenberg. Washington has until now sympathized with Bosnian government claims that those maps deny it the territorial integrity and transit corridors it needs to survive.

Meanwhile the Serbs, if thwarted in Sarajevo, can be expected to shift their efforts to another front, or to vent their fury against the 13,000 UN peacekeepers stationed in Bosnia. That would raise new cries for air strikes, and even ground relief operations, to vindicate NATO's credibility.

Having issued the ultimatum, NATO should not now step back. But it is up to the Clinton administration to make clear that this is a humanitarian action that does not commit the United States to deeper involvement in European diplomatic maneuvers or ground peacekeeping operations. That will limit some of the risks now undertaken.

The surest way out for the long term is to assign the job of defending Bosnian civilians where it belongs, to the Bosnian government. That will require an energetic U.S. diplomatic campaign to lift the UN arms embargo that has given the Serbs their advantage in heavy weaponry. Bosnia is not a ward of NATO or the United Nations but a violated sovereign state. The best thing the world can do for it is to get out of the way and let it defend itself.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yes, the Young Will Pay

Tucked away in the new U.S. federal budget is a 14-page essay that will throw gasoline on the fires of generational warfare. The essay offers statistical backing for a theory especially popular among Americans under 30: that their generation will have to pay out a lot of money to cover the costs of today's government borrowing and tomorrow's retirement costs for baby boomers. The younger crowd can take only so much comfort from the fact that members of the baby boom are, in turn, paying out a lot more than their elders.

The essay is built around calculations of "net tax rates" on generations, calculated by figuring out the taxes that their members will pay during their lifetimes and subtracting the benefits they will get back from the government (such as Social Security payments). An American born in 1910 has a good deal: the net lifetime tax rate is only 27.2 percent of income. The average baby boomer born in 1950 can expect to pay out 33.2 percent. The tax take goes up to 36.5 percent for those born in 1970, and 36.9 percent for those born in 1980. Older folks did especially well because taxes were relatively low during their younger years, but Social Security payments have risen steadily with inflation.

The Office of Management and Budget also provided calculations of what people can expect to pay in or get back from the government over the rest of their lives. A woman born in 1922 is in great shape — her tax payment will be a negative $124,600, because she will be receiving lots more government benefits (such as Social Security) than she will pay back in taxes. But the average man born in 1952 will pay in $171,000 more to the government than he will take out; the average woman born in the same year will pay in $69,000 more than she will take out. It is worse if birth was in 1967: the average man born that year will pay in a net $203,000, the average woman $101,000.

The study did offer one other useful set of findings suggesting that when it comes to generational imbalances, the United States is fairer than Italy, but substantially less fair than Norway — Italy and Norway being the only other two countries that keep "generational accounts." According to the budget document, the generational imbalance in Italy is two to three times greater than that of the United States because Italy's debt is proportionately higher, because the Italian government pays out more in transfer payments, and because its population is aging more rapidly. But Norway, with a smaller debt than the United States, has a "generational imbalance" only half as large as America's.

Estimates like these are a very long way from perfect, since they assume a future much like the present, which could turn out to be quite wrong. Who, for example, would have predicted the high inflation of the late 1970s and the impact it would have on the indexed Social Security payments going to this generation of elderly Americans? Still, the figures do show that this generation of budget-makers ought to pay more heed to the interests of the next generation of taxpayers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Time to Act in Bosnia

It is as in Hitler's time — that is how European diplomats are behaving. Facing Bosnian genocide, they hesitate, scared by their shadows. They mumble lies. They hope to calm the aggressor with concessions. They say they want to prevent the worst; in so doing they prepare catastrophe. For us and for our children, we have to do something to stop the war in ex-Yugoslavia. Military intervention will have costs, even heavy ones. However, tomorrow it will be harder and bloodier.

— Il Messaggero (Rome).

International Herald Tribune
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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Fax: Circulation, 46.37.06.51; Advertising, 46.37.52.12.
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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ISSN: 0294-8052

If the Serbs Retaliate, Harsh Escalation Should Follow

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Whenever the West pretended to be ready to bomb the Serbian artillery shelling Sarajevo, the Serbs would pretend to agree to stop the slaughter. Then the West didn't bomb and the Serbs didn't stop. This time had better be different. Public opinion is finally beginning to put political heat on feckless leaders.

The revulsion at spinelessness in Europe and leaderlessness in America caused an unannounced deal to be cut between France, which has the most troops in Bosnia, and the United States, which, if not acting like a superpower, can at least be a superbroker.

France undertook to get the British, Canadians and Greeks to go along with token NATO air strikes if the Serbs failed to pull back their artillery. The United States agreed to "encourage" Bosnian Muslims to accept modification of the humiliating deal offered by the Serbs and Croats.

A troubling aspect of this Clinton policy is his choice of envoy to the allies — Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff, architect of the notorious Tarnoff Doctrine: America is too poor to get involved.

Is the Western threat to bomb Serbian artillery and mortars still a pretense? Apparently not; a White House aide says that any artillery piece spotted within a specified distance from Sarajevo next week will be targeted, and any long-range piece outside that line that fires at the city will also be blasted.

But what will happen, worry the hand-wringers, if the Serbs double-cross us again and do not back off? What if they respond to coercion by attacking the peacekeeping troops — won't we be drawn into a quagmire?

That was the question that paralyzed Western action for two long years. We listened to the hand-wringers and it cost 200,000 lives. NATO dallied until its credibility was shattered and the alliance was brought to the brink of disintegration. Dithering has had its bloody day; now give intervention a chance.

The step after next should be no secret: If the Serbs retaliate, harsh escalation must follow. If the troops under UN command cannot defend themselves as a fighting force, they should be withdrawn, turning over their equipment to the Bosnians. No hostages.

Western force would take out aggressor bridges, supply depots, port facilities. If countrywide tactical air support does not help Bosnian forces turn the tide, smart bombs will find unmanned targets and out will go the lights in Belgrade.

Peace in the Balkans will come not when the Muslims agree to be good victims, nor when Christians and Muslims "make up their own mind to quit killing each other," in Bill Clinton's phrase, but when a good ol' European balance of power is achieved.

Today's war-causing imbalance can be shifted by air power in close support of Bosnian forces no longer hindered by an arms embargo, and with the political effect of economic privation visited on those in Serbia calling the shots in Bosnia.

But this extended escalation need not take place. As soon as NATO's will to use its power is exhibited dramatically, or as soon as Serbian commanders begin hearing anguished demands from their real headquarters, the peace table will become the scene of great progress. And the primary peacekeepers must be tripartite teams of the former enemies.

As the American end of the French-American deal to demonstrate NATO backbone, a Clinton adviser tells me, the United States is prepared to work diplomatically with the Bosnians as it has not before.

If that means that Washington will find out their bottom line and help them formulate proposals for equitable partition and a viable nation, fine. But if "encouragement" means that America leans on them to abandon sovereignty in their capital, or give up corridor connection of their enclaves and access to the sea, that would be a betrayal.

Pictures can energize diplomats. Almost as stunning as the images of death in the marketplace was last week's photo of the visit to Sarajevo of Pakistan's prime minister, Benazir Bhutto, marching alongside Turkey's prime minister, Tansu Ciller. These were not merely two women showing humanitarian concern. These were two elected leaders of large, powerful Muslim countries telling Christendom that their coreligionists in Bosnia would not be humiliated and annihilated without serious global consequences.

That helped the message get through: intervention now or disaster later.

The New York Times.

Central Asia: Stationing the Fox at the Chicken Coop Entrance

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — The web of military and economic agreements that Russia is weaving across the independent states on its ragged southern fringe is indicator of a new burst of expansionism. Expansion could come if political and economic trends continue to spiral downward in Russia.

But for the time being Russia is acting in the Caucasus and Central Asia much as Britain and France did 30 years ago in securing military bases and economic advantage in their former colonies.

Promises of Russian financial or technical aid accompany a Russian military presence intended to secure the newly independent regimes against internal and external threat. Citizens of Kenya or Chad will instantly recognize this postcolonial pattern.

Alain Juppé did not find the comparison flattering when I suggested it to him. But France's urbane, analytical foreign minister did characterize Russia's actions in its "near abroad" with less alarm than do American commentators who see a plot to subjugate Russia's neighbors first and then reconstruct the Soviet empire. "The Russians are beginning to take things back in hand throughout the former Soviet Union," Mr. Juppé said of the friendship treaty that Russia and Georgia signed on Feb. 3. "The treaty is a reaffirmation of the Russian role in Georgia," which President Eduard Shevardnadze of Georgia felt obliged to accept to preserve his young nation against separatist forces.

The treaty provides the Russians with three military bases in Georgia. Russian troops will also now be formally stationed in war-torn Armenia and Azerbaijan. Wars brought the Russian military back into those three Caucasus nations. Abundant oil and natural gas reserves in the new Stans of Central Asia — Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan — also create strong interest in Moscow in reestablishing a strong presence.

But a balancing factor, often overlooked, emerged clearly during a remarkable conversation among the five most important Muslim leaders of Central Asia that occurred recently at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. That factor is the sharp and unwieldy differences existing within the patchwork quilt of nations that were given unexpected and unsought liberation by the Soviet collapse. Stitched together by self-interest and fear, as well as geography, these new nations are determined to draw the Russians back in only far enough to preserve their own independence.

The West, accustomed to seeing the Soviet empire as a monolith, risks not seeing the Central Asian trees for the Russian forest. The United States and its European allies risk depriving the new states of vital room to maneuver by seeing events in the Stans of Central Asia only or largely through the prism of Russian nationalism and its history of expansionism.

This should be avoided. The Great Game, as the military-based diplomacy of the 19th century was styled, has become the Greater Game, with multiple actors and many possible outcomes that the Russians will influence but not control.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan and President Suleyman Demirel of Turkey came to Davos to pitch their countries as natural geographic and financial outlets for the landlocked Central Asians. This hucksterism at a high level suggests the enormous stakes involved in the construction of new pipelines for oil and gas, transportation systems and financial networks out of Central Asia.

Islam Karimov, president of Uzbekistan, bluntly rejected Miss Bhutto's simplistic assurances that the war in Afghanistan and Islamic fundamentalism are not major threats to the entire region. "Russia is the guarantor of security in Central Asia," he said.

But Mr. Karimov and Saparmurad Niyazov, president of Turkmenistan, which already has three small U.S. oil companies operating on its soil, also indicated that they would resist efforts by Moscow to re-establish economic domination over their territories. "We give priority to Russia and to Turkey," Mr. Karimov said, pointedly putting Ankara on the same footing economically as Moscow.

The most farseeing and well established of the new leaders of Central Asia, Nursultan Nazarbayev, president of Kazakhstan, echoed that thought when I asked him if he considered Russia the guarantor of his security. He noted that his oil-rich nation is bordered by "huge states, Russia, China, Turkey," with whom Kazakhstan will maintain "an equality of friendship."

The best guarantor of security for Kazakhstan would be Western investment, which he implied will enable the Central Asians to ease themselves out of the Russian orbit.

These leaders accept that stationing the Russian fox at the chicken coop entrance is a dangerous tactic. But with Western investment and Western diplomatic support for their diversity, they hope to keep the fox on the leash this time. It is too early to assume pessimistically that they will not be able to do that and thus help deprive them of that chance.

The Washington Post.

North Korea: Clinton Could Invite Kim Il Sung to Join the World

By Mitchell Reiss

WASHINGTON — Time is rapidly running out for a peaceful solution to the North Korean nuclear crisis. Washington and Pyongyang are deadlocked in negotiations that now appear destined to fail. The United States must quickly reverse this downward spiral. Nothing less than personal intervention by President Bill Clinton will suffice.

For the past year, the United States has attempted to persuade North Korea to accept international safeguards on its nuclear activities and remain in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Pyongyang has denied inspectors unfettered access to all its nuclear facilities. Suspicions that North Korea was secretly building a bomb hardened in November when the U.S. intelligence community concluded that it probably had one or two nuclear weapons.

The crisis may soon reach a point of no return. On Feb. 21, Hans Blix, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, is expected to report that the agency can no longer verify that North Korea is abiding by its safeguard obligations. He will then refer the matter to the United Nations.

This will trigger a cycle of action and reaction that will inflame tensions on the Korean Peninsula. The annual U.S.-South Korean Team Spirit military exercises, which Pyongyang has repeatedly said are provocative and must be canceled, will be scheduled for March. The promised third round of negotiations between the United States and the North will be canceled. The UN Security Council will consider imposing economic sanctions on North Korea for violating its safeguards obligations. Regardless of the outcome, Pyongyang will formally withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty to show the world that it cannot be bullied.

The situation will deteriorate further if the North then decides to shut down its Yongbyon nuclear research reactor and remove the core. Without international monitoring or safeguards, worst-case analysts will conclude that Pyongyang is reprocessing the spent fuel from the core to make a half-dozen additional nuclear bombs. Having failed to keep the North in the treaty or even to limit its stockpile of nuclear weapons, the Clinton administration may feel compelled to use its new "counterproliferation strategy" to attack North Korea's nuclear sites. But such a strike could result in a second Korean war, this time fought with weapons of mass destruction.

How can the United States avoid such a nightmare? Events have outpaced the North Korean and American officials who have been negotiating for the past 12 months. A dramatic gesture is needed to break the deadlock. President Clinton should undertake personal diplomacy by sending a letter to Kim Il Sung, the North Korean ruler. Mr. Kim, head of an extremely isolated regime, could not fail to be impressed. Nothing could be more flattering to him than to be treated as an equal by the leader of the most powerful country in the world.

What would such a letter say? Mr. Clinton should reiterate that the United States has no aggressive designs on North Korea and rejects the idea of reunifying the peninsula by force. He could emphasize America's respect for the sovereignty and independence of the North. While stating that huge military forces on both sides of the demilitarized zone have preserved a fragile peace for more than 40 years, he should propose that Washington and Pyongyang seek a less confrontational and more mutually beneficial relationship. He should express hope for a peaceful solution to the current impasse and urge Mr. Kim to use his best efforts to achieve such a goal.

For President Clinton and the United States, there is little risk in sending such a letter and a potentially huge gain should North Korea permit international inspections and stay in the treaty. Like the 1952 pledge by President Dwight Eisenhower to "go to Korea" to end the Korean War, it is just the sort of dramatic gesture that might break the stalemate.

If Mr. Kim does not reply, or if the North's nuclear policy does not change, the United States has lost nothing. Mr. Clinton will have shown the world that he is willing to go the extra mile for peace in Korea.

His initiative would be especially appreciated by South Korea, which is increasingly fearful that American behavior may provoke the North. And it will be easier to get Seoul's approval to reinforce the U.S. military presence in the South if Mr. Clinton has demonstrated willingness to reach out to Mr. Kim.

Mr. Clinton would score political points in other ways as well. Beleaguered by foreign policy failures in Somalia, Haiti and Bosnia, he needs to show that he can bring the passion, intelligence and creativity he has demonstrated on domestic affairs to the international arena.

It may be too late to solve the North Korean nuclear problem. But strong, confident leadership would reassure the American people and U.S. allies that Mr. Clinton is engaged and in control of events. Time is running out. Send the letter now.

The writer is guest scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, where he is completing a book on nuclear nonproliferation. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Taiwan: A Studied Exercise in Vacation Diplomacy

By Michael Leifer

TAIPEI — Diplomacy as an instrument of statecraft has taken many forms in recent years, including the summit and funeral varieties. From Taiwan, there now comes a novel concept: vacation diplomacy.

President Lee Teng-hui and his wife have set out for Indonesia and Thailand ostensibly for a private vacation during the Chinese New Year, which started this Thursday. They are accompanied by two cabinet ministers who are not normally part of a holiday entourage, even for a head of government.

This visit is, in fact, part of a continuing effort to promote Taiwan's international acceptance. Since Taiwan ceased to represent China in the United Nations in 1971, the Taipei government has given up its pretension to be the government of all of China. It is still committed to unification, but on the basis of the formula "one China, two political entities."

For Taiwan, vacation diplomacy is a way of engaging in informal relationships with governments that have no intention of breaking their ties with Beijing. For example, last month Prime Minister Lien Chan and three cabinet colleagues vacationed in Singapore and Malaysia. They were received in both countries at the highest level of government.

A similar welcome has been expected in Indonesia from President Suharto and in Thailand from Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai. The Taiwan press has reported that President Lee would meet Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet of Vietnam during his stay on the Indonesian resort island of Bali.

For those countries willing to receive senior members of the Taiwan government, the chief attraction is economic. In response to Beijing's charge that Taipei has been engaged in "money diplomacy," Mr. Lien acknowledged that "our biggest bargaining chip in foreign relations is our economic strength." Taiwan has extensive trade with and investment in Southeast Asia.

But vacation diplomacy is not a substitute for exclusive diplomatic recognition. Taiwan has been campaigning at the same time for a seat in the United Nations. Since China wields a veto in the Security Council, Taiwan's immediate aim is evidently to develop an association with the world body at a level below formal representation — observer status, perhaps, as well as membership in agencies, such as the World Bank, where Taiwan's economic strength would enable it to play a larger international role.

Taiwan preserves its de facto independence by having modern armed forces. Vacation diplomacy allows it to complement these military precautions to enhance its security.

By widening all forms of international association, Taiwan seeks to make mainland China's talk of unification on its own terms increasingly difficult to justify.

The writer, professor of international relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Real Peace Process Is Going Well

By Robert B. Goldmann

NEW YORK — Arriving in a farm village south of Tel Aviv on New Year's Eve was singularly unexciting. All that was special was that we had been met by our entire Israeli family at the airport; usually one of the parents is too busy to come or one of our twin granddaughters has a cold. For Israelis the new year had begun in September, on Rosh Hashanah. As for news, the big splash that mutual recognition between the Vatican and Israel had made in the American and European papers was not that mind-boggling to Israelis.

The story of Vatican and Israeli officials exchanging formal documents was front-page, but only a bit more special than the still continuing stream of newly or reknit relations between the Jewish state and countries all over the world that until recently had refused to acknowledge Israel's existence.

The Vatican was special because of the lateness of its acknowledgment that the Holy Land is governed by Jews, and because of the tragedy-filled history between the two religious communities, which of course had a lot to do with the lateness. When Rome said "yes" to a Jewish government headquartered in Jerusalem, more than 130 countries had already done so.

Dozens, particularly in Africa and Asia, which had shunned Israel because of threats from an Arab world backed by the might of the Soviet Union, are now doing diplomatic and economic business in Israel.

This, the end of the isolation of the Jewish state from much of the world community, is the real story of Israel since the collapse of the Soviet Union. With that collapse, which has fundamentally changed so much in the world in the last few years, ended the possibility of an existence-threatening war for Israel. The supply of arms to hostile Arab states stopped or dribbled to little. Arab hostility lost its punch, and in some cases even its frown.

In this perspective, the peace process reinvigorated by the handshake that thrilled the world and yielded Yasser Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin a spot on that annual Time magazine cover was not such great news. To be sure, it was spectacular to witness. But it is only part of that larger process of Israel's acceptance in the world community.

Nor does it matter too much if the peace process takes longer and meets more obstacles than had been expected. The real peace process is that other one — recognition of Israel; trade with it; the quiet but very real breakdown of the Arab boycott; the steady growth of investments and joint ventures taking advantage of Israel's skilled work force, enriched in recent years by large numbers of immigrants from the then Soviet Union; the tourists and business people from Asia who stood in line ahead of my wife and me at Ben-Gurion airport.

There was a 25 percent drop in Israel's trade deficit in the year to last November. Exports in the January-November period of 1993, compared with the same period of 1992, were up by 15 percent. Employment in the third quarter of 1993 rose by 6.5 percent. Buried amid news of new investments was a report that an Israeli company, Tadiran, was setting up a cellular telephone network in rural China.

What all this new political and economic activity adds up to is the big news of the "peace process." Not only does no responsible political leader or public or media figure question Israel's "right to exist" any longer (a demeaning formulation to begin with). With Israel's steadily advancing integration into the international community, there no longer exists a threat to her survival.

It was not long ago that it was accurate to say that Israel could not afford to lose a war, because that would mean the end of the country. In this history of reliance on the well-nigh superhuman performance of its military lie the roots of Israel's fanatic concern with national security — or, to put it more bluntly, its deep sense of insecurity. There is today an unarticulated sense of relief and hope that was not there before.

Along with acceptance by the world, there is bound to come more concern with the world beyond Lebanon, Syria and the West Bank. Acceptance implies a degree of responsibility toward those who accept. Perhaps the next challenge, while Israel makes and ensures peace with its neighbors, will be to match its contributions to tropical agriculture and state-of-the-art electronics with a quality of statesmanship that transcends the neighborhood. After all, it was Isaiah who coined that phrase about swords and plowshares.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Bizarre Tale

PARIS — The *Figaro* this morning [Feb. 11] tells a story of a certain M. Leroy, Commissary of Police at Trouville, who wished to get rid of his wife. He started a suit for divorce, but he decided to put her out of the way for a few years. Taking advantage of his position M. Leroy forcibly sequestrated his wife in a convent. After a month and a half Mme. Leroy persuaded the Lady Superior that she had been the victim of an infamous plot and was allowed to go free. But, fearing to cause trouble to the Lady Superior, Mme. Leroy kept silence about what had occurred. Meanwhile a divorce had been pronounced.

1919: Spartacist Menace

LONDON — The Spartacist menace, which had been scotched and, as some people thought, destroyed, has been suddenly renewed in Germany. Increasing disorders and alarming general unrest throughout the country are reported in the latest German official wireless messages. Under the leadership of Eichhorn, formerly Prefect of Police, the Spartacists again attacked the Government troops yesterday [Feb. 9] as the latter were requisitioning supplies in the Central Markets. Five were killed and thirty wounded in the first attack.

1944: All-Side Attack

ALGIERS — [From our New York edition:] The Germans have begun to attack from all land sides the Allied expeditionary forces that landed on the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead in Italy on Jan. 22. While the enemy's strongest blow fell on the troops entrenched north and west of Carroceto (Aprilia), smaller Nazi units advanced along the coast from the northwest and southeast, and also tried to beat the Allies back from positions west of Cisterna. All the attacks were repulsed, and near Cisterna American troops counter-attacked and made a slight advance.

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OPINION

Davos to Delhi: The Search For a Better, Richer World

By Flora Lewis

NEW DELHI — It is a long way from Davos to Delhi in practically every sense. The contrast was all the greater last week when I went from the power conference of a couple of thousand Important People, including a score of government heads and lots of big businessmen at the annual World Economic Forum in the chic Swiss resort, to a seminar in New Delhi on "Religion and Politics."

Davos was about money. It was about power, too, but the steady undercurrent was about the power to attract money, the importance of sound money to a stable society, the climate it takes to grow wealth, the empire of the market. It was about money and the hopes of nations, money that knows no borders, money's constant, relentless drive to reproduce itself.

Both had a nagging sense of something missing. Both felt the threat of the old demons — hatred, misery, war — and were looking for ways to put them down. There's far to go.

The observation that economics has replaced security as the key concern of international relations is already trite. The people who come to Davos also worry about political upheaval, violent conflict, acute social grievance, but especially because these can make things unpredictable, distort trade and destroy assets.

Money needs a steady, reliable world. The old complaint that arms merchants need wars to consume their products has not been totally removed. But it is a marginal matter compared with the new recognition that conquest is a much more expensive, less rewarding way to make money than cultivating the myriad demands of an insatiable world, and that sellers depend on buyers who can afford what they offer.

It is fine as far as it goes. The market has proved more effective than any other system in producing what people need and want to consume. But it isn't enough.

Not only do its statistics leave out too many people hard put to compete, and ignore the real pains of the rat race, they don't account for all the other yearnings that motivate people, sometimes to suicidal violence.

Delhi was about ideas and beliefs. The seminar, with some 35 self-acknowledged intellectuals, was organized by Unesco and the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation to discuss the tensions arising in today's world between the claims of religion and politics.

There were Christians, Jews, Hindus, Muslims, Confucians, addressing, from their different backgrounds, the issues of church and state, divine right and human rights, the secular North and the traditionalist South. Mostly, though, they shared a like-minded liberalism of spirit, a plea for tolerance, with the exception of a couple of fundamentalists whose arguments only confirmed the convictions of the others.

After all, these were intellectuals defending the right to think for themselves, which is indeed endangered in many of their societies by those who claim certain knowledge of what God wants them to think.

But at the same time they recognized the urge of religion as community, as identity, a solid framework for morality and a solace before the eternal mysteries of life and death, of human meaning.

It is a signal failure of modern intellectuals that they have been unable to supply a coherent basis for morality and ethics as an alternative to the traditional commands, put by the absolutists of religious authority in a way that denies free thought, individual investigation.

Science gives no answers. On the contrary, it is posing deeply troubling new questions once left only to religion. The churches respond from within the traditions that they have shaped into dogma.

Population is a familiar example. Historically, human survival depended on fertility. Multiply, say the scriptures. That has happened, to the point where future human survival may depend on restraint, on accepting limits which must be voluntary to preserve human dignity.

But there are newer, even more difficult dilemmas ahead, having to do with genetic manipulation, conception and birth in previously unimaginable circumstances, the whole new field of bioethics. The churches have had no new revelations? Where they dominate politics, they reject questioning, mount barriers, divide people and encourage turmoil even as they gather in the faithful.

So Delhi and Davos were not so far apart after all, searching for a more open world, better prospects. They both had a nagging, uneasy sense of something missing, surge of invention and money, and not much of an idea on how to deal with it. Both felt the fiery threat of the old demons, hatred, fanaticism, nationalism, misery, war, and were looking for ways to put them down. There's far to go.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Bosnian Predicament

Regarding "And So It Continues in Sarajevo, Death by Death" (Opinion, Feb. 3) by Zlatko Dizdarevic:

The present predicament is the political choice not of the outside world but of the Bosnian government. The problem is President Alija Izetbegovic's calculated gamble not to negotiate seriously, in hopes that a military victory may yet produce a Muslim-dominated unitary Bosnian state — even against the will of its Christian (Serb and Croat) majority.

To ignore the Muslim rejection of the Geneva settlement and to focus attention on the suffering civilians of one side illustrates the meaning of the term "atrocity propaganda."

Casualties are fewer in Sarajevo today than a year ago, and the people are fed by the United Nations. Mass deaths can be avoided if the West rejects the moral blackmail of the Muslim authorities.

S. TRIFKOVIC.
London.

Premature Independence

Regarding "More Meaningless Banalities" (Opinion, Feb. 8) by Jim Hoagland:

When, in 1992, the Bosnian Muslim president, Alija Izetbegovic, declared the country's independence without consulting its Serbs and Croats, he should have known that he thereby signed Bosnia's death warrant.

He may have been misled by the immediate recognition by Germany, a country whose constitution bars its soldiers from fighting abroad. Subsequent recognition by other countries and many empty promises and "meaningless banalities" kept his hopes alive. Obviously of late he has been receiving arms and "volunteers" to fight back.

At this point further carnage in Sarajevo (for which the Serbs, for the first time, deny responsibility) is working in his favor, helped by professional public relations efforts in the United States.

It is time to curse all three houses and stop the Muslims from prolonging the war and the sufferings of the civilian population indefinitely. It should also be a warning to all nations not to recognize the independence of a split-off nation unless the majority of its people have given their consent.

RAINER ESSLEN.
Avignon, France.

The Ultimate Horror

Regarding "U.S. Leaders Ignore Genocide, Aide Says" (Feb. 5) by Tim Weiner:

The daily television pictures from Sarajevo confirm Hannah Arendt's dictum that the ultimate horror is that there is no horror. Europe stands by wringing its hands and waiting for American leadership, which is nowhere to be seen.

But surely the ultimate in moral bankruptcy has to be the statement by Timothy Wirth, the State Department counselor. Mr. Wirth is a defeated senator from Colorado, long-time Washington insider and Democratic Party worthy.

According to your article, a State Department colleague of Mr. Wirth's, Richard Johnson, said that Mr. Wirth agreed that "the moral stakes in Bosnia were high, but asserted that there were even higher moral stakes at play: 'the survival of the fragile liberal coalition represented by this presidency.'"

So genocide has to take second place to Bill Clinton's re-election. As a former Democratic National Committeeman representing Democrats Abroad, I must ask in dismay: Can these Democrats be the heirs to Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt, to Harry Truman and Adlai Stevenson?

FRANCIS M. S. PEEL.
New York.

Nonrabid Britain

Those who write about Britain's regulations concerning rabies forget the most important factor: There is no rabies in the wildlife of Britain.

Domestic animals can be immunized, wildlife cannot. When I was visited by a fox in my inner London garden, rabies never crossed my mind, only delight. Were rabies to enter Britain, this fox, and other urban wildlife, would have to be put down.

CHRISTINE S. FREMANTLE.
London.

Latvian Jews

When visiting Riga, the capital of Latvia, late last year, I observed to my consternation that, in identification cards issued by the Latvian government, Jewish citizens of Latvia were not identified as Latvians but as "Jews." This is painfully close to the Nazi categorization system.

B. PRESS.
Berlin.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Fresh Snow, Radiant Faces: Let the Memory Inform Us

By Greg Lewis

ASPEN, Colorado — I am haunted by a scene of peace and joy.

Scores of young people in brightly colored costumes dance to music of brotherhood and hope. Hand in hand, they frolic, smiling, laughing. Their rapture is infectious. A huge crowd, surrounding the dancers in a modern stadium, cheers in solidarity.

There are people from every part of the globe. Yet no one is counting numbers or measuring differences. All have become one — all colors, races, religions, nationalities, creeds — joined in celebration of life.

MEANWHILE

Where could this be, except in some utopian fantasy?

Not Germany, where skinheads assault non-Aryans. Not England or France, where immigrants are not always made welcome. Not Northern Ireland or Mexico, Angola or Algeria.

The joyous scene again occupies my thoughts. Fresh snow has turned the landscape white. The day seems pure, the cold goes unnoticed. Everywhere there are children, their faces radiant. But suddenly, everyone looks up. Doves swoop and soar and fill the sky.

But where is this? Where in a world of violence and intolerance?

In my halcyon scene, people are shaking hands and linking arms. A bright flame burns above the stadium.

And now I know where this is, and when, and I am sick.

There are no doves in the sky anymore. Instead, there is death — artillery and mortar shells. The snow is stained with blood. The stadium is in ruin. There is no laughter, no hope. The flame is out. A holocaust of hatred burns.

How is it possible to reconcile this reality with memories of Sarajevo 10 years ago — Sarajevo the Olympic city, so proud, so happy, so peaceful?

Friday, when the joy of opening ceremonies in Sarajevo repeats itself in the Norwegian town of Lillehammer, let us remember what Sarajevo had, and what humanity has lost and continues to lose.

Let us remember that the essential message of the Games is not found in triple axels, slap shots or medal counts. It is found in 44 words of the Olympic Charter: "The goal of the Olympic movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practiced without discrimination of any kind, and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play."

Events make it easy to scoff at this idealism. The Tonya Harding affair mocks Olympic values. Politics and commercialism seem as much a part of the modern Games as computer timers. A recent book, "The Lords of the Rings," attacks the International Olympic Committee's members, methods and motives.

Of themselves, the Olympic rings are neither hallowed nor talismanic. But if you look past sport's bureaucrats, its hype and exploitation, you will find a transcendant Olympian spirit.

It enveloped me in Sarajevo, as I stood on the infield during opening ceremonies, surrounded by Serbs, Croats, Muslims and people of every other ethnic group and belief, celebrating together. It changed me in Seoul, where I walked among 10,000 rejoicing athletes during closing ceremonies. Representatives of every part of the human spectrum had come to beat one another and to prove they were the best, and they had — not by winning medals but by winning friends.

Olympians are coming together again, not as representatives of their sport or their country, but of their ideals. Two Olympians, the American Marilyn King (pentathlon, '72 and '76) and the Russian Yelena Petushkova (gold and silver medalist, dressage, '72) have gathered other Olympians to form an international organization called the Peace Team, to encourage people everywhere to look at peace as a common and achievable goal.

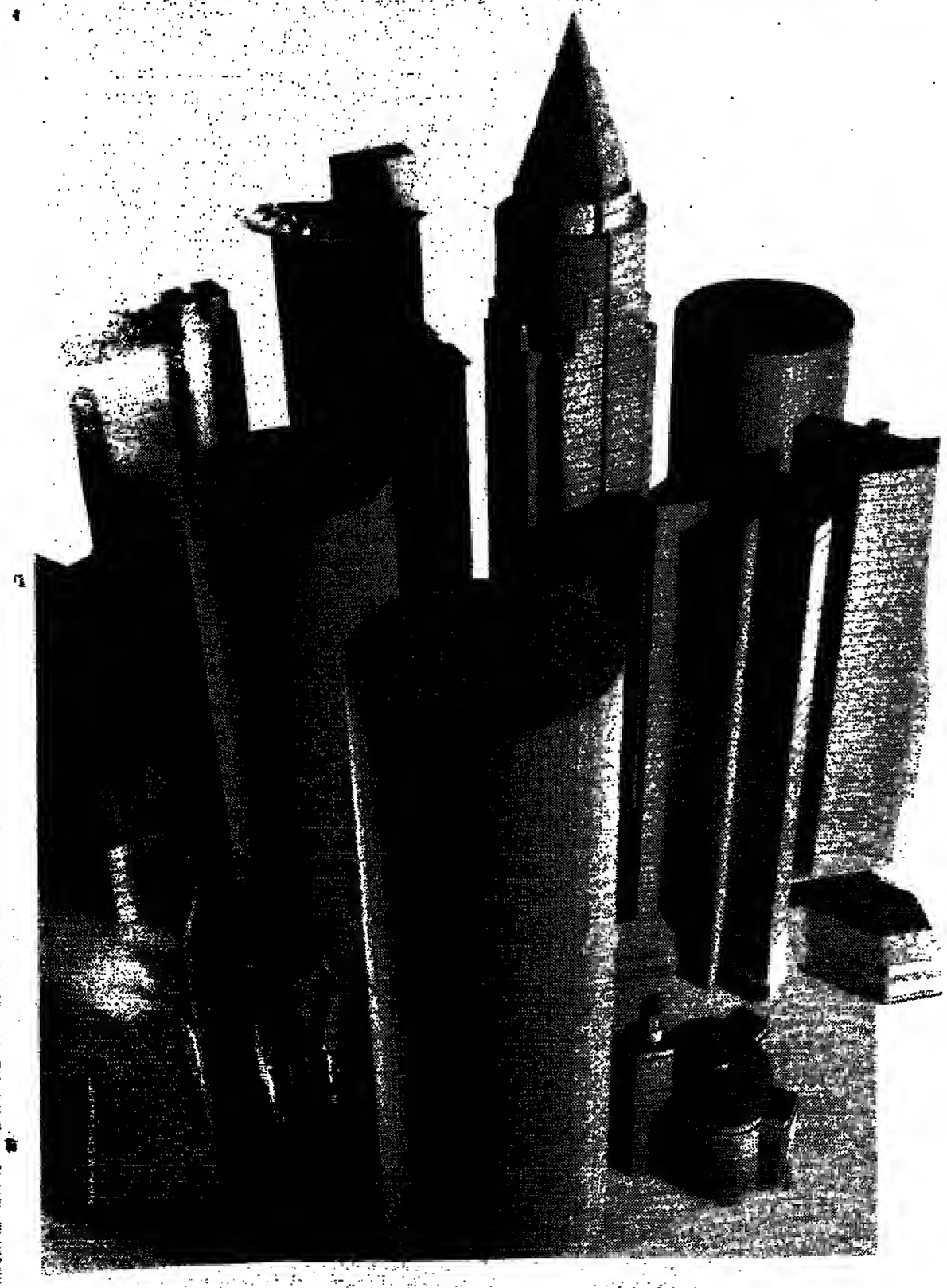
Scores of Olympians, as diverse as the gymnast Nadia Comaneci, the figure skater Scott Hamilton, the speed skater Bonnie Blair, the swimmer Donna de Varona, and the downhill skier Franz Klammer, have joined in an effort to ensure that Olympic ideals do serve all humanity. Their partner in this effort is the Aspen Institute, a think tank.

Lillehammer has created its own humanitarian organization, Olympic Aid, raising funds to build a more peaceful world. And in September, the United Nations will open its doors for a meeting of the world's Olympians.

But first, there will be Lillehammer 1994. Hockey. Slalom. Bobsled. All the excitement. It should be a showcase for the best that mankind can be.

Watching these Games will make many of us wish we could have been Olympians. In the true spirit of the Olympics, we can. The choice is ours — to make the world like Sarajevo 1984, or Sarajevo today.

The writer is a television sports commentator who has covered four Olympic Games, and is a co-founder of Spirit of HOPE, based in Aspen, Colorado. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



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DOWN TO EARTH SOLUTIONS

Degussa

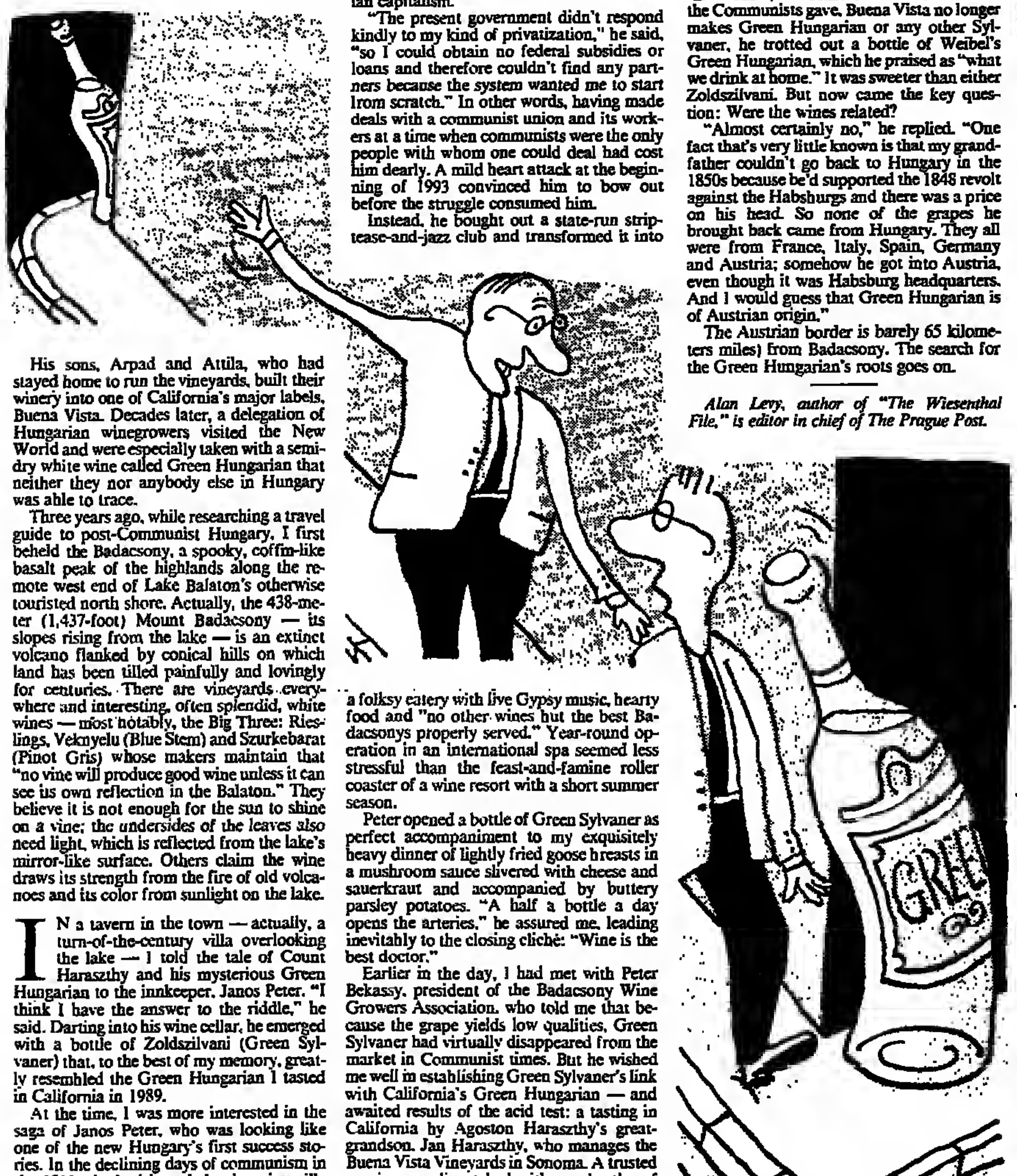
LEISURE

Tracking Hungarian Green

By Alan Levy

BADACSONY, Hungary — The $6.4 billion-a-year California wine industry claims Hungarian roots. Back in 1849, Count Agoston Haraszthy, always more soldier of fortune than aristocrat, arrived in San Diego just a few months after gold was discovered in them thar hills. Unable to stake his own claim as he roamed the territory, this failed '49er didn't fail to recognize other treasures: soil and sun even more ideal for grape-growing than his native continent's. He bought land up north in Sonoma and persuaded the governor of California to send him on a vineyard tour of Europe; there would be no fee, but expenses would be reimbursed.

In 1862, Haraszthy returned to California with 100,000 cuttings from 300 classic Old World wine-grape varieties, some of which, transplanted, did indeed grow grapes far finer than their noble forebears. But California now was a state of the union and its legislature reneged on the territorial ex-governor's agreement to pay Haraszthy's $12,000 expense account. Irate and frustrated, the count moved south in quest of new fortune — but, crossing a stream in Nicaragua in 1869, he fell into the water and was eaten by alligators.



His sons, Arpad and Attila, who had stayed home to run the vineyards, built their winery into one of California's major labels, Buena Vista. Decades later, a delegation of Hungarian winegrowers visited the New World and were especially taken with a semi-dry white wine called Green Hungarian that neither they nor anybody else in Hungary was able to trace.

Three years ago, while researching a travel guide to post-Communist Hungary, I first beheld the Badacsony, a spooky, coffin-like basalt peak of the highlands along the remote west end of Lake Balaton's otherwise touristed north shore. Actually, the 438-meter (1,437-foot) Mount Badacsony — its slopes rising from the lake — is an extinct volcano flanked by conical hills on which land has been tilled painfully and lovingly for centuries. There are vineyards everywhere and interesting, often splendid, white wines — most notably, the Big Three: Rieslings, Veknyelu (Blue Stem) and Szurkebarat (Pinot Gris) whose makers maintain that "no vine will produce good wine unless it can see its own reflection in the Balaton." They believe it is not enough for the sun to shine on a vine; the undersides of the leaves also need light, which is reflected from the lake's mirror-like surface. Others claim the wine draws its strength from the fire of old volcanoes and its color from sunlight on the lake.

IN a tavern in the town — actually, a turn-of-the-century villa overlooking the lake — I told the tale of Count Haraszthy and his mysterious Green Hungarian to the innkeeper, Janos Peter. "I think I have the answer to the riddle," he said. Darting into his wine cellar, he emerged with a bottle of Zoldszilvani (Green Sylvaner) that, to the best of my memory, greatly resembled the Green Hungarian I tasted in California in 1989.

At the time, I was more interested in the saga of Janos Peter, who was looking like one of the new Hungary's first success stories. In the declining days of communism in the 1980s, he had leased the decaying villa from a trade union that had been using and abusing it and, by guaranteeing two years' hot meals free, assembled a team of workers to remodel it without pay. The house also served as kitchen and wine cellar for an adjoining garden restaurant. But this base camp was just the beginning of why his neighbors, sometimes with mockery, referred to him as "Peter the Great."

His empire already straddled both sides of the road above, continuing upward through vineyards to a 600-seat stone-floored, vine-covered indoor-outdoor terrace restaurant, Szoloskert (Garden of Grapes), with ceramic stove and Cinemascopic views of Balaton and Badacsony. And, like any imperialist, Peter was planning expansion — to year-round, instead of June-September, operation, plus a partnership in a neighboring pension for overnight guests.

Late in 1993, I returned to Badacsony to see how Peter was faring and to try to solve the mystery of the Green Hungarian's source. To my dismay, Peter was no longer there. The Szoloskert restaurant was now the Malibu discotheque. The pension hadn't opened all summer. But the Nagy family, at whose cozy country inn, Borbaratok (Friends of Wine), I took lodging, knew where to find him, for their eldest son, Istvan Jr., had taken over the lease on the Szoloskert. Their second son, Miklos, offered to drive me 40 kilometers (25 miles) to the spa town of Heviz, where Peter's newly opened Badacsony Wine Restaurant was bustling with business, even off-season.

A little thinner at 48, but no less jovial than when last we met, Janos Peter calls himself "one of the early victims of Hungarian capitalism."

"The present government didn't respond kindly to my kind of privatization," he said, "so I could obtain no federal subsidies or loans and therefore couldn't find any partners because the system wanted me to start from scratch." In other words, having made deals with a communist union and its workers at a time when communists were the only people with whom one could deal had cost him dearly. A mild heart attack at the beginning of 1993 convinced him to bow out before the struggle consumed him.

Instead, he bought out a state-run striptease-and-jazz club and transformed it into a folksy eatery with live Gypsy music, hearty food and "no other wines but the best Badacsonys properly served." Year-round operation in an international spa seemed less stressful than the feast-and-famine roller coaster of a wine resort with a short summer season.

Peter opened a bottle of Green Sylvaner as perfect accompaniment to my exquisitely heavy dinner of lightly fried goose breasts in a mushroom sauce slivered with cheese and sauerkraut and accompanied by buttery parsley potatoes. "A half a bottle a day opens the arteries," he assured me, leading inevitably to the closing cliché: "Wine is the best doctor."

Earlier in the day, I had met with Peter Bekassy, president of the Badacsony Wine Growers Association, who told me that because the grape yields low qualities, Green Sylvaner had virtually disappeared from the market in Communist times. But he wished me well in establishing Green Sylvaner's link with California's Green Hungarian — and awaited results of the acid test: a tasting in California by Agoston Haraszthy's great-grandson, Jan Haraszthy, who manages the Buena Vista Vineyards in Sonoma. A trusted courier was dispatched with two bottles of Zoldszilvani: a Janos Peter young 1990 and a Nagy family vintage 1984. The latter was my reward for declaring that the Nagys' "open" 1989 Zoldszilvani from the barrel was the purest and tartest I'd ever tasted; it went perfectly with Lake Balaton's best-loved fish, a pike-perch variant called *fogas*.

My courier drove two hours from San Francisco to Sonoma on northern California's rainiest day of 1993. She arrived by back roads after a flash flood had washed out the bridge from the winery to the Haraszthy house, between the bell tower and the ruins of the guest house, which had caught fire on Thanksgiving night. Jan Haraszthy chilled the wines before filling two Buena Vista glasses with the Nagys' 1984 Green Sylvaner, which he studied, swirled and sniffed before pronouncing, "Nice bouquet," sipping and saying: "I like that very much. Sometimes white wines are so delicate they're anemic. This is not one of those. This has a full flavor."

After a few more sips, Haraszthy asked his visitor: "Did you read 'Sesame and Lilies' in high school?"

Not entirely surprised by the blank look this elicited, he went on: "In it, John Ruskin said, 'Words are the unjust stewards of men's ideas.' I hesitate to say too much. I would almost say it's an aggressive wine. No, 'strong' and 'aggressive' are not the right words. This wine has personality, it has the flavor of the grape. Character, lots of character. A remarkable wine."

JANOS PETER'S 1990 he liked a little less, though he noted that its relative youth made it smoother and darker. Since, for some of the same reasons the Communists gave, Buena Vista no longer makes Green Hungarian or any other Sylvaner, he trotted out a bottle of Weibel's Green Hungarian, which he praised as "what we drink at home." It was sweeter than either Zoldszilvani. But now came the key question: Were the wines related?

"Almost certainly no," he replied. "One fact that's very little known is that my grandfather couldn't go back to Hungary in the 1850s because he'd supported the 1848 revolt against the Habsburgs and there was a price on his head. So none of the grapes he brought back came from Hungary. They all were from France, Italy, Spain, Germany and Austria; somehow he got into Austria, even though it was Habsburg headquarters. And I would guess that Green Hungarian is of Austrian origin."

The Austrian border is barely 65 kilometers miles) from Badacsony. The search for the Green Hungarian's roots goes on.

Alan Levy, author of "The Wiesenthal File," is editor in chief of The Prague Post.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Scenes from "Wrestling Earnest Hemingway" (top), "The Friends" (bottom left) and "The Blue Kite."

The Friends

Directed by Shiji Somai. Japan.

Three little boys befriend an old recluse, fix up his derelict house and find that the funny old lady down the street may have been his great love back in ancient wartime days. The old gent is Rentaro Mikuni, one of Japan's finest film actors, the funny lady is Chikage Awashima, remembered from some of the best films of the '50s, and Somai directed the 1986 "Typhoon Club" and last year's splendid "Ohikoshi." Nonetheless, all are defeated by a stereotyped script based on a commercial children's novel. The three two-dimensional kids (the sensitive one, the smart one, the fat one) are inculcated with the social virtues (be respectful to your elders, help the poor) and — as opines one of the adults at the end — learn a valuable lesson. I have no idea what it is — perhaps not to make an "Our Gang" segment that lasts two hours. *(Donald Richie, IHT)*

Gunmen

Directed by Deran Sarafian. U. S.

Who would have thought that Christophe Lambert, the stony-faced hero of "Greystoke: The Legend of Tarzan," had a sense of humor? His career has included some unintentional comedy, but the planned goofiness of his performance in "Gunmen" is the best surprise in this otherwise witless action movie. Lambert's character, a smuggler named Dani, reluctantly becomes part of a buddy team with a drug-enforcement agent named Cole, played by Mario Van Peebles. The plot involves a boatload of stolen drug money. Lambert's character is ingenuous and not too bright, Van Peebles's is cagey, though not as cagey as he thinks. They might have been an engaging team, but they are stranded without a script. Lambert's humor comes from comic grimaces rather than anything he is given to say. Lambert and Van Peebles are planning to team up again in "Highlander III." Get them a script, fast. *(Caryn James, NYT)*

The Blue Kite

Directed by Tian Zhuangzhuang. China.

Mao's regime, with its banners, chants, and slogans like "The Great Leap Forward," sounds like a natural for a movie, but getting the movie made and past the censors is still a hazardous business. After Chen Kaige and Zhang Yimou, Tian Zhuangzhuang has made a film celebrated abroad, banned at home. The story is told through the eyes of Tietou, a boy who survives the shifting dictates of a capricious regime. In a Beijing neighborhood that looks like a village square, family life is ground to dust. Tietou's mother (Lu Liping) is widowed three times; each of his "fathers" makes Tietou a blue kite that flies high briefly, ending up in tatters. The first husband, denounced by the second, dies in exile, the last falls victim to the Cultural Revolution; the mother is sent to a work camp. The action is minimal, scenes are shot mostly indoors at a dinner table, where the remaining members of this decimated family gather, with strained smiles, under the pall of delation, humiliation and banishment. Three remarkable boys play Tietou at different ages: Yi Tian, Zhang Wenyao, Chen Xiaoman. *(Joan Dupont, IHT)*

Wrestling Ernest Hemingway

Directed by Randa Haines. U. S.

Richard Harris and Robert Duvall are an "odd couple" of colorful codgers in "Wrestling Ernest Hemingway," an endearing buddy movie for the senior crowd. Harris is in full strut as a former sea captain, Frank, recently beached in Sweetwater, a faded Florida resort town. Abandoned by his son to a seedy apartment building beside the sea, he finds the transition difficult. Moby Dick would find it easier to get comfortable in a goldfish bowl. It's a friend he needs, and it's a friend he gets. Duvall, whose performance is as controlled as Harris's is overblown, obviously fell head over heels in love with the role of Walter, a fussy Cuban bachelor with a passion for bacon sandwiches, crossword puzzles and ballroom dancing alone in his room. Duvall, a model of old-world courtliness and age-stiffened movements, also manages to sound more like a Havana homeboy than Ricky Ricardo. Aside from their loneliness, the two men have little in common, but they are increasingly drawn together and soon become inseparable. Neither man, you see, has really had a life. Walter has never tripped the light fantastic with an actual woman — only fantasies. And Frank, the eternal child, has never grown up. They do grow, of course, into better versions of themselves — a process that is profound if not surprising. *(Rita Kempley, WP)*

Stress Relief, Italian TV Style

By Ken Shulman

FLORENCE — *In the midst of the* journey through their evening, Italy's television audience finds itself once again in Dante Alighieri's savage wood. Each Monday and Friday, between the end of the early movie and the beginning of the late night news, the actor Vittorio Gassman reads a canto from "La Divina Commedia," the nation's (and perhaps the world's) most treasured poem.

Dante's delightful *terza rima* is not just highbrow TV fare. The first 15-minute reading — on Dec. 12 — attracted nearly 3 million viewers. In their first three episodes, Gassman and Dante have averaged close to a 10-percent audience share, quite a draw for serious, erudite theater.

"This is just an indication of how relevant Dante is to our time," says Rubino Rubini, who directs Gassman in the 40-episode series. "There is not one canto in 'The Inferno' that does not contain at least two verses that are part of our common parlance today."

Historically, public readings of Dante have served more than the cause of literature. The poet Giovanni Boccaccio gave the first public reading of "The Divine Comedy" in Santa Croce church in Florence in 1373 as the city's posthumous apology for having exiled Dante. In the early 19th century, Italian actors unfurled the work of the poet who had given their country its language as a rallying cry for national unity.

Aside from getting good ratings, the latest Dante project has another, very 1990s aim: to heal and make whole.

"I am convinced that 'The Divine Comedy' helps us to live better," says Rubini, who also directed Gassman in his 1992 stage and television drama, "Ulysses and the White Whale." "I think the poem helps us to tolerate waiting in traffic, working lunches, television programs and that bristling vulgarity that some people try to pass off as modern life. Given that there is a moment during the day when a person has to watch television, we are not displeased that in that moment a person can stumble onto 'The Divine Comedy.'"

So, instead of "The Wheel of Fortune" or "Beavis and Butt-head," Italy is offered one of the most magnificent works of world literature. Popular and somewhat melodramatic, Gassman's Dante is more like a vaccine than a cure. Gassman prescribes small, regular doses of poison in order to render viewers immune to the toxins of daily life. And because Hell is obviously a more effective antigen than Heaven, 34 of the 40 cantos in the series come from "The Inferno."

The readings were filmed from May to July, in 8- to 10-hour sessions that usually included two full cantos. It was a draining enterprise for the crew, and especially for Gassman, who experienced a profound depression during his journey through Dante's epic poem.

"You can't confront 'The Divine Comedy' without suffering some wound," says the 71-year-old actor. "It is a plunge into the mysteries of the soul, into suffering. I worked like a beast. The poet's pages tortured me. But when we finished, I felt a liberation. The journey was over. And I was cured."

It remains to be seen whether Gassman's encounter with Dante will prove as therapeutic for his audience as it was for the actor. Critics charge that he imposes too much of his own personality on the poet. Still, whether attracted by Dante or by Gassman, viewers continue to tune their sets to the first channel between 10:45 and 11:00 P. M. and to purchase the set of 22 "Gassman Reads Dante" videotapes.

"I tried to read Dante in a clear way," says the actor. "To make him comprehensible by respecting the metric rules of the poem. I wanted to stress that in Dante, the form of his language is identical to its content. I wanted to sound every word."

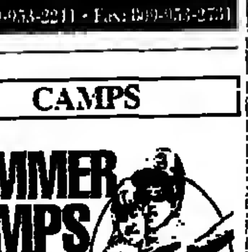
Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.

HEAR THIS

■ What's the most expensive city for a Valentine's Day date? Ask Harlequin Enterprises. Its annual Romance Report says Tokyo by a long shot: a Valentine's card, a box of chocolates, a dozen roses, dining and dancing, a limo and a nightcap will set you back almost $1,300. Cheapest: Sydney, at $300.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

HOTELS



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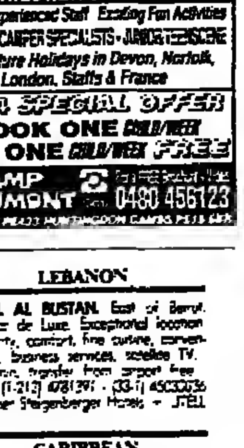

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18 Defunct award
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25 Carmichael's "—— Buttermilk Sky"
26 Chaps
28 Scrap for Rover
31 Overlord
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35 "Deep Space Nine" character
36 QB's want them
37 Quip, part 2
43 Union initials
44 Modern site of ancient Tyre
45 Minute ——
46 Lower
48 Mount
51 Onetime soldier
52 Twaddle
53 Tram load
55 Advance stealthily
57 Quip, part 3
62 Mavens
63 Attorney chaser
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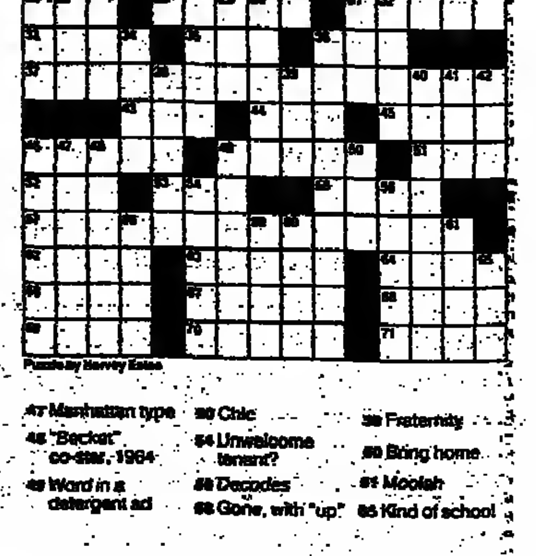

Puzzle by Harvey Estes

Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 10

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هكذا من الأصل

February's Hottest Festival: Meltdown in Albuquerque

By Richard Lerner

Elwood Smith

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — Every February, in the heart of the Southwest, lovers of the chili pepper gather to taste, sell and talk peppers. The Fiery Foods Festival, which also bills itself as the Meltdown, is the cutting edge of *Capsicum*, the genus of vegetables that gives us sweet bell peppers, the moderately hot jalapeño and the searing habañero. The festival, held at Albuquerque Convention Center, is the brainchild of Mary Jane Wilan and Dave DeWitt. This husband-and-wife team brought us "Whole Chile Pepper Book" (with Nancy Gerlach), "Food Lover's Handbook to the Southwest" and Chile Pepper Magazine (The word is spelled chili or chile, depending on the region.)

This year the festival will take place from Feb. 18 to 20. The first day is for buyers in the food industry; the second and third days are open to the public. Anyone who pays the entry fee of $4 can sample his way through the center in pursuit of the "chili high," an endorphin-releasing response to what would otherwise be a painful experience.

With more than a hundred exhibitors using two dozen varieties of chilies, the festival is testament not only to the appeal that has made salsa a challenge to ketchup's supremacy, but also to the seductive nature of food itself. There are a few medium-sized companies at the festival, but most exhibitors are simply free spirits with a recipe, gambling on the romance of the chili pepper, which has become the most ubiquitous symbol of Southwestern style, gracing everything from boxer shorts to wind chimes. Even New Mexico's professional soccer team is named the Chiles.

Although chilis are a versatile foodstuff, as attested to by their use in everything from pasta to peanut brittle, the important characteristic is the burn. The sensation, caused by the chemical capaiscin, ranges from a mild tingle to searing pain, and evokes a passionate response in the hearts and mouths of the faithful.

Susanne Hilou, a young Texan who quit her job as a stockbroker to create Taste Teasers, a company selling hot foods with a Texan bent, exemplifies the irreverent fiery food entrepreneur. Under her businesslike blazer she wears a pepper-festooned bustier.

She handed me a sample of her sweet jalapeño spread, the Ultimate Texas Jam, smeared on a cracker with some cream cheese. "It's my mom's recipe," she said. "Instead of Wonder bread, I grew up on jalapeño spread and corn relish." Hilou is now putting the jalapeño spread in fine European dark chocolates, which she markets under the name Hot Chocolates. For more burn, she has marinated black beans with peppers.

Burn is, of course, a matter of taste. Dave's Gourmet, maker of Dave's Insanity Sauce, is trying to create the hottest culinary experience known to man. The founder, Dave Hirschkopf, was on hand at the last festival, wearing a straitjacket and making tasters sign a joke waiver before allowing people to test his sauce. "Most of the sauces are limited by using the hottest peppers," he says. "We've gone beyond that by using pepper extract, which is much hotter. Any hotter would be irresponsible." Another company that caters to adherents of the "hotter is better" philosophy is Religious Experience Foods of Grand Junction, Colorado. Its Religious Experience Hot Sauce, which I sampled at the festival, comes in four degrees: mild, original, hot and the wrath.

Jeffrey Gerlach, presideot of Los Dos of Albuquerque, a distrihntor of products made by Quetzl Co., has a different philosophy about heat. "Our emphasis is oo flavor," he says. "It's always easy to add heat — that's a cowardly way to produce a hot sauce." Quetzl says it spent six years in Costa Rica developing its version of the habañero chili, according to research the hottest chili around. At the show last February some of Quetzl's products were so oew they did not even have labels. Its five sauces, Caribbean and Central American in origin, are made with the rica red chili. One of the company's more unusual flavors was Banana Rama sauce, a concoctioo of habañero, banana, tamarind, brown sugar and other spices.

Hot food means barbecue to many, of course, especially in the Southwest. Sam Bass's barbecue sauce, called Notorious, tied for second place in the 1993 barbecue category, although it was my personal favorite. "I started with it in about 1985," said Bass, who was once in the oil business. "I got it to where I wanted about three years ago. It tastes sweet, it tastes smoky, then a little hot comes in back behind it."

Much of the food at the '93 festival was produced in the Southwest and the Caribbean — but there are some surprises. Tied for first place in the marinade category was Mrs. Dog's Jerk Sauce, a variety of a Jamaican sauce. Mrs. Dog is the name of a golden retriever owned by Julie Applegate of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Applegate, who also makes a superb Disappearing Mustard Sauce, says peppers helped her overcome chronic fatigue syndrome. She says her "mission is to spice up the Midwest."

Crazy Cajun, a company from Petaluma, California, makes a barbecue sauce that uses brewed coffee for added flavor. The second-place salsa winner, Jose Madrid, was from Zanesville, Ohio. The biggest catalogue of products belonged to Lotta Hotta, a compaoy from Overland Park, Kansas, devoted to finding and developing fiery foods.

Julie Feldman, who makes spicy pesto sauces, a sort of Mexican-Italian blend, calls her company Spaghetti Western. Mary Dawn Wright, a classically trained French chef, gave up her catering business to start World Harvest, a pasta company. She works with a part-time employee. Among her pasta flavors are Red Chile, Green Chile, Thai Chile Peanut, Salsa! Salsa! and Chipotle Pepper.

Extremes and odd pairings are the salient feature at the show. A visitor can start with a Sumptuous Selections Bloody Mary, accompanied by the chili-coated nuts of Enchanted Desert Products, move along to the various meat, fish and chicken dishes and finish with Lotta Hotta's Jalapeño Dutch Chocolate Fudge. A suitable accompaniment would be the 1993 winner of the most unusual product award, Cave Creek Chile Beer, made by the brothers Ed and Dick Chilleen.

Cave Creek is a pilsener beer with a whole serrano pepper in each bottle. The pepper releases most of its heat into the beer, leaving a pleasant tasting and relatively mild beer-scented pepper. "It kind of grows on you," says Ed Chilleen, "like salsa and chips."

Herb Schon of New York, second-place winner in the unusual product category, has added jalapeño rugelach to the other varieties offered by Grandma's Recipe Rugelach. El Rancho, as he calls it, is surprisingly sweet and unshocking. Schon says he has ohtained kosher certificatioo for the product and hopes to move his operation to the Southwest.

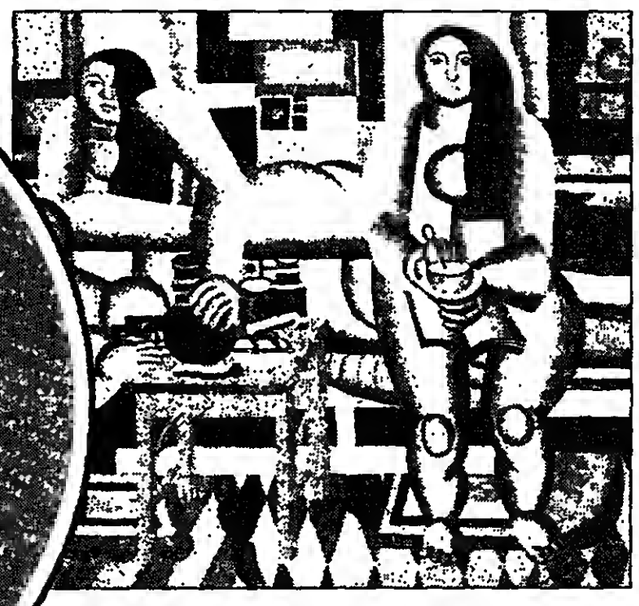
ALTHOUGH the festival food may be international, New Mexico still reigns as Chili Land, where the potent little peppers are sold from the backs of pickup trucks and in abandoned gasoline stations, where salsa is oo every restaurant table, and one gets used to the question "Red or green?" in short order.

And though exhibitors come and go, each year the Fiery Foods Festival cootinues to grow. This year's festival will have 125 exhibitors, with a large Carihbean contingeot and 10 chefs demonstrating their techniques.

For the curious, one visit may be enough, but for the true chili lover two days are too short for tasting such delights as Heart of the Desert's New Mexico Chili Pistachioes, Saguaro's chili and lime-flavored, hand-cooked potato chips, Doo Alfonso's chipotles in adobo, Virgin Fire's hot sauces from St. John, and a volcano's worth of salsa, marinades and barbecue sauces.

Richard Lerner, who frequently travels to the southwestern United States, wrote this for The New York Times.

THE ARTS GUIDE



Left, Tibetan art at the British Museum in London; Fernand Léger's "Breakfast" in Tel Aviv show.

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunstforum der Bank Austria, tel: (222) 531-24, open daily. Continuing/To Feb. 20: "Barock in Neapel." Paintings and sketches of the Neapolitan school of Baroque in the 17th and 18th centuries.
KunstHaus Wien, tel: 712-0495, open daily. To May 1: "Le Corbusier, the Architect — Charles-Edouard Janneret, the Painter." As an architect, Le Corbusier (1887-1965) became world famous, as the painter he remained Charles-Edouard Janneret. The exhibition features 150 drawings, paintings, sculptures, architectural models and tapestry.
Museum Moderner Kunst Im Palais Liechtenstein, tel: 317-6900, closed Mondays. To April 4: "Anne et Patrick Poirier." Subjective reconstructions, built from charcoal, clay, marble or wood, and inspired by archaeological traces of past civilizations.

BELGIUM

Brussels
Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, tel: (2) 741-7211, closed Mondays. To April 17: "Miniatures Mogholes de l'Inde." Miniatures from the New Delhi museum, depicting life at the court of the Mogul emperors, harem scenes, and scenes from epic poems such as "Ramayana."

BRITAIN

Belfast
Grand Opera House, tel: 38-1241. Rossini's "Barber of Seville." Directed by Stephen Lawless, conducted by Stephen Barlow, with William Burden, Kate McCarney and Geoffrey Dolton. Feb. 26, March 1, 3 and 5.

Cambridge
The Fitzwilliam Museum, tel: (223) 332-900, closed Mondays. To May 1: "Hiroshige: Snow, Moon and Flowers." Three triptychs as well as single-sheet prints.

London
British Museum, tel: (71) 323-8525, open daily. To April 17: "Himalayan and Japanese Art from the Schmitt-Meade Collection." The Tibetan and Nepalese material contains a wide range of fine religious images, including the Buddha and bodhisattvas, minor deities, lamas and historical religious figures. The tea ceremony pottery dates from the 15th to the 20th centuries.
Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 439-7438, open daily. Continuing/To April 2: "The Unknown Modigliani." More than 400 drawings by Italian artist Amedeo Modigliani from 1906 to 1924. Also Continuing/To April 6: "In Pursuit of the Absolute: Art in the Ancient World." 300 masterpieces from the George Ortiz collection, including Sumerian carvings, Egyptian sculptures and Greek bronzes, vases and jewelry, as well as a selection of works from the cultures of Africa, the Americas and the Pacific Islands.
Victoria and Albert Museum, tel: (71) 589-6371, open daily. Continuing/To April 10: "Faberge: Imperial Jeweller."

Manchester
The Whitworth Art Gallery, tel: (61) 273-4665, closed Sundays. To March 5: "Shadow of the Forest: Prints from the Barbizon School." Works by the mid-19th-century painters of French landscape, as well as prints by Bonington and Constable, both strong influences on those artists.

Oxford
Ashmolean Museum, tel: (0865) 278010, closed Mondays. To March 27: "Director's Choice: Netherlandish Drawings from the 15th to 17th Centuries." Works by Rembrandt, Rubens and other lesser-known artists.

FRANCE

Marseille
Musée de La Mode, tel: 91-14-92-20, closed Mondays. Continuing/To March 27: "Yves Saint Laurent: Exotismes."

Paris
Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: 44-78-12-33, closed Tuesdays. To May 9: "La Ville: Art et Architecture en Europe 1870-1993." Paintings, drawings and photographs show how the European towns of today were planned, perceived and idealized by architects and artists from the end of the 19th century to date. The exhibition, which is part of the museum's project on "La Ville" that includes films, conferences and three shows, will travel to Barcelona.
Jeu de Paume, tel: 42-60-69-69, closed Mondays. To March 13: "James Bishop." A retrospective of the works of the American-born abstract painter, including 30 paintings on canvas and 62 oils on paper, spanning the years 1957 to 1987. The exhibition will travel to Monster, Germany.
Musée du Louvre, tel: 40-20-51-51, closed Tuesdays. To April 18: "Largesse: Parti Pris de Jean Starobinski." The historian/critic has chosen works of art to illustrate his interpretation of the word "gift." On display are 10 photographs and 70 prints and drawings, including works by Correggio, Dürer and Rembrandt. Continuing/To April 18: "Egyptomania: L'Egypte dans l'Art Occidental 1750-1930." Egypt as a source of inspiration in all artistic domains.
Musée National de l'Orangerie, tel: 42-97-48-16, closed Tuesdays. To May 23: "Les Nymphéas et Louis Cane." Explores Claude Monet's "Nymphéas" through the eyes of Louis Cane, a contemporary painter.
Musée d'Orsay, tel: 40-49-48-14, closed Mondays. To May 8: "La Jeunesse des Musées, Les Musées de France au XIXème Siecle." A study of the way 19th-century French museums were organized, and what comprises a good museum today. Exhibited pieces are culled from museums all over France, including Dijon and Arles.
Opéra de la Bastille, tel: 43-43-96-96. Richard Strauss's "Salome." Directed by Andre Engel, conducted by Myung-Whun Chung, with Karen Huffstodt, Monte Pederson, Ragnar Ulfung and Leonie Rysanek. Feb. 15, 18, 21, 24 and March 1, 3, 7.

Versailles
Château de Versailles, tel: 30-84-74-00, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Feb. 27: "Versailles et les Tables Royales en Europe du XVIIème au XIXème Siecle."

GERMANY

Berlin
Internationale Filmfestspiele, tel: (030) 254-89-176. To Feb. 21. The 44th Berlin Film Festival includes such categories as International Forum of Young Cinema, Panorama and Retrospective.

Frankfurt
Schirn Kunsthalle, tel: (069) 29-98-82-0, open daily. To April 17: "Goldhelm, Schwert und Silberschatze." Gold helmets, swords and silver treasures represent 6,000 years of Romania's artistic heritage.

Munich
Bayerische Staatsoper, tel: (89) 22-13-16. Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer." Directed by Henning von Gierke, conducted by Heinz Fricke, with Jaakko Ryhanen/Matti Salminen/Jan-Hendrik Rootaring, Julia Varady/Luana DeVol, Thomas Sunnegardh/Robert Schunk. March 5, 6, 12 and 18.

Stuttgart
Staatsgalerie, tel: (711) 212-4101, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Feb. 20. "Henri Matisse: Zeichnungen und Gouaches Decoupees." Drawings and cutouts.

Wuppertal
Von der Heydt-Museum, tel: (202) 563-6231, closed Mondays. Continuing/To March 20: "Von Cranach bis Monet." Masterpieces from the Bucharest National Art Museum.

ISRAEL

Tel Aviv
Tel Aviv Museum of Art, tel: 972-3-695-7361. To May 3: "Fernand Leger: Selected Works." A display of 16 paintings and drawings. Although connected to Cubism, Leger developed his version of this style with the celebration of machine culture.

ITALY

Milan
Teatro alla Scala, tel: (2) 80-91-60. Puccini's "La Rondine." Directed by Nicholas Joel, conducted by Giananrea Gavazzeni/Stefano Ramzani, with Pietro Ballo, Paolo Barbacini, Alessandro Cassis and Denia Mazzola Gavazzeni. Feb. 15, 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, March 1 and 3.

Naples
Teatro San Carlo, tel: (81) 797-2111. Donizetti's "La Sonnambula." Directed by Sandro Sequi, conducted by Richard Bonynge with Mariella Devia. Feb. 26, March 1, 3, 6 and 8.

Venice
Chiesa San Bartolomeo, open daily. To May 1: "Il Tintoretto: Rappresentazioni Sacre nelle Chese Veneziane." 15 large religious pictures including "The Christening" and "The Last Supper" from the churches of San Polo and San Silvestro.

JAPAN

Kyoto
Art Gallery in Amagasaki Cultural Center, tel: 06-487-0806, closed Tuesdays. To Feb. 20: "Kazuka Iwasaki Space Art." More than 160 paintings by the space artist who depicts astrological scenes based on his own observations through his homemade telescope.

Tokyo
Hakone Open Air Museum, tel: (4) 602-1161. To March 21: "Arnoldo Pomodoro." 73 works including sculptures and prints by contemporary Italian sculptor.
National Museum of Western Art, tel: (3) 3828-5131, closed Mondays. Continuing/To April 3: "Great French Paintings from the Barnes Collection." Pictures selected from the collection of Dr. Albert C. Barnes in Philadelphia.
Tokyo Station Gallery, tel: (3) 3212-2485, closed Mondays. To April 3: "Florentine Renaissance Drawings from Christ Church, Oxford." 100 drawings including works by Leonardo, Michelangelo and Raphael.

SPAIN

Valencia
IVAM Centre Julio González, tel: (6) 386-3000, closed Mondays. To April 24: "Wladyslaw Strzeminski." A retrospective including paintings, drawings, furniture and typographical designs. Wladyslaw Strzeminski (1893-1952) was born in Byelorussia and became a friend of Malevich and a member of the Russian avant-garde until 1922 when he moved to Poland and gathered an impressive art collection for the Lodz Museum.

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne
Fondation de l'Hermitage, tel: (21) 320-50-01, closed Mondays. To May 1: "La Nouvelle Vague: L'Estampe Japonaise de 1868 a 1939." 160 Japanese prints by artists of the Meiji, Taisho and Showa periods (1868-1939), depicting landscapes as well as popular scenes in the tea houses, at the Kabuki theater and in the streets.

Martigny
Fondation Pierre-Giannada, tel: (26) 22-39-78, open daily. To March 6: "Marie Laurencin: A Hundred Works from the Marie Laurencin Museum in Japan." 100 oil paintings, watercolors drawings and iconographic documents by the French painter, characterized by her pastel palette, her finely silhouetted portraits and graceful flowers and animals.

UNITED STATES

Houston
The Menil Collection, tel: (713) 525-9400, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. Continuing/To April 2: "Rolywholyover: A Circus." A complex intermedia event by composer John Cage, featuring work by artists whose influence bears on Cage's art, displayed in changing arrangements and complemented by video screenings, films, musical events and readings.

New York
Guggenheim Museum, tel: (212) 423-3840, closed Thursdays. To April 17: "Robert Morris: The Mind / Body Problem." A survey of the minimalist artist's career from the early 1960s to the present, including conceptual works, environmental installations and investigations of materials. Simultaneously, nine works with mirrors are exhibited at the Guggenheim Museum SoHo.
Metropolitan Museum of Art, tel: (212) 570-3951, closed Mondays. Continuing/To April 3: "Degas Landscapes." 61 pastels, monotypes and oil paintings by Degas, many inspired by his journey through Burgundy in 1890.
Museum of Modern Art, tel: (212) 708-9400, open daily. To May 17: "Three Masters of the Bauhaus: Lyonel Feininger, Vasily Kandinsky and Paul Klee." Printed work by three masters who taught at the Bauhaus during the 1920s, including Kandinsky's print portfolio "Small World," some of Klee's color lithographs, and Feininger's woodcuts.
Taipei Gallery, tel: (212) 373-1854, closed Saturdays and Sundays. To March 11: "Buddhist Images in Gilt Metal." 50 13th- to 18th-centuries Buddhist images from the Chang Foundation in Taiwan.

Pasadena
Norton Simon Museum, tel: (814) 449-6840, open Thursday through Sunday. To Sept. 11: "Kandinsky." More than 30 paintings, watercolors, prints and letters covering two decades of the artist's career, from 1912 to 1932.

Washington
The Kennedy Center, tel: (202) 416-7800. Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera." Directed by Dieter Kaegi, conducted by Cal Stewart Kellog, with Lisa Gasteen, Richard Margison, Yalun Zhand and Bargara Dever. Feb. 26, March 3, 6, 8, 11, 14 and 19.

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Print your classified message on the form below—minimum 3 lines—and mail it to your nearest IHT office together with your remittance or your credit card reference. Your ad will run on Valentine's day Monday, February 14th and that evening the jury will meet to select the winners. The results will be published in the IHT'S edition of Monday, February 21st.

So have some fun with us, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send in your entry today.

International Herald Tribune

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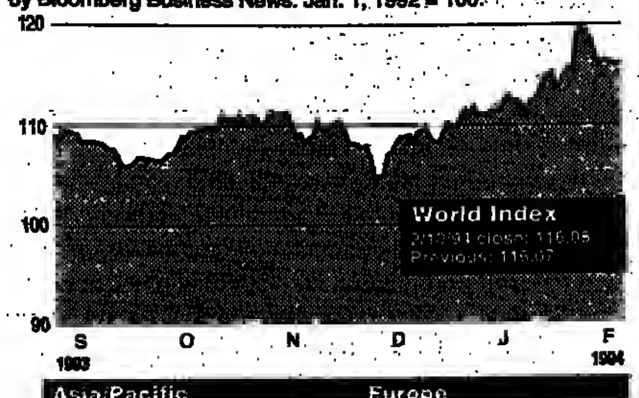

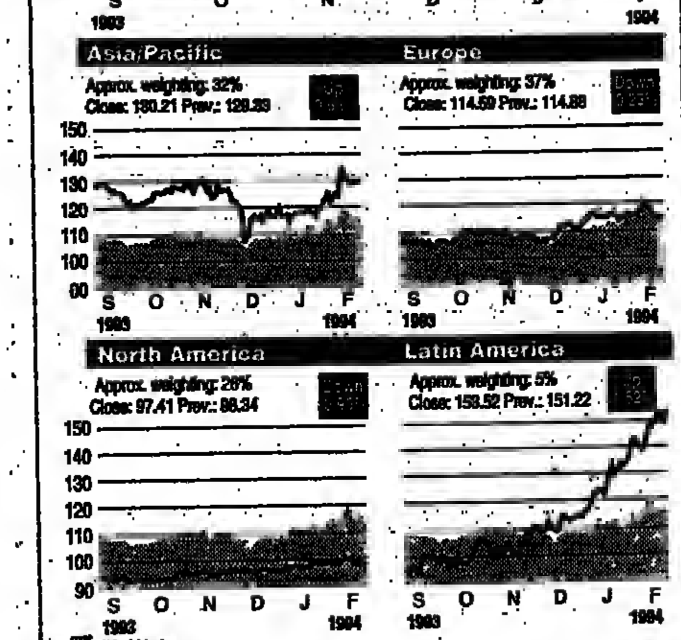

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Energy	115.90	115.61	+0.25	Capital Goods	113.69	114.55	-0.75
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Finance	120.63	120.05	+0.48	Consumer Goods	99.84	100.45	-0.61
Services	125.93	125.93	Unch.	Miscellaneous	137.27	137.59	-0.23

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Latins See Red Over Bananas

EU Quota System Rotten, They Say

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Latin American countries hit back at the European Union in their banana battle on Thursday, demanding that the Union virtually dismantle its quota and tariff barriers or be dragged before the sooo-to-be-created world trade cop.

EU officials rejected the demand, however, which left both sides on course for a clash that involves much more than the Union's $2 billion-a-year appetite for bananas.

The dispute has provoked outrage in banana-loving Germany, the world's largest consumer. It imported bananas freely until the Union imposed EU-wide quotas in July, and the "crooked fruit" is regarded as a symbol of liberation in the former East Germany.

The case also could decide whether trade privileges Europe has long extended to former colonies and other developing countries will be outlawed when new trade rules come into force next year.

Officials from the five countries — Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and Mexico — demanded that the Union lift its quota for banana imports to 3.2 million tons from 2.0 million and slash tariffs on Latin imports. Those moves would pose a serious threat to the so-called ACP countries: African, Caribbean and Pacific nations, led by the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and St. Lucia, which now get duty-free access to the European market.

Farm Commissioner René Steichen rejected the demand as unrealistic. One commission official said such a big increase in Latin imports would send banana prices plummeting and "destroy the economies of the ACP countries." Instead, Mr. Steichen restated an EU offer to raise its quota to 2.1 million tons this year and 2.2 million in 1995, and said that offer would

See BANANAS, Page 12

Made in Japan but Flawed

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — When scholars at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology published "Made in America," the influential analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of U.S. industry at the end of the 1980s, they challenged their peers in Japan to engage in similar self-examination.

Now, five years later, the Japanese are about to release "Made in Japan." But its authors are already saying that the project has foundered over a lack of academic independence and the collapse of the bubble economy, which desiccated rosy notions of Japan's economic fundamentals.

"At MIT, they addressed the real issues," said Haruo Shimada, a professor of economics at Keio University who led the anthors' investigation into the Japanese electronics industry. "But we received funding from industry, so we had to ask a completely different set of questions."

Instead of focusing on Japanese industry, which is basically healthy, he said, many academics thought the project should examine broader issues related to the media, bureaucracy, politics and education. "These are the real problems," he said.

"Made in Japan" reflects the challenges of finding fault in a society where cooperation often means avoiding criticism. So whereas "Made in America" helped inform the U.S.-Japan Structural Impediment negotiations during George Bush's presidency, "Made in Japan" is unlikely to help the world's two biggest economies resolve their so-called framework trade talks, which are deadlocked over Washington's demand that Tokyo agree to objective criteria to measure market access. Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa is hoping for a breakthrough when he meets President Bill Clinton in Washington on Friday.

Authors refused to discuss the content of "Made in Japan" in detail. But they said it would offer an analysis of the strengths of Japanese industry based on prodoction technology developed through cooperation on the workshop floor.

However, the work also will point out that Japan's persistent trade surpluses and an end to the era of rising demand for cars, electronics and other commodities will put new pressures on managers. For survival, an international perspective and communication skills will become increasingly important.

"We'll need to have another book," Mr. Shi-

See BOOK, Page 15

Trade Deal Slipping Despite Hata Talks

Reuters

WASHINGTON — A U.S. official said Thursday that the odds were running high against a transpacific trade deal in time for the U.S.-Japan summit meeting Friday.

"The odds are pretty high we won't have a deal," the official said on condition of anonymity. "We're pretty far apart everywhere."

Negotiators are working all-out to try to strike a handful of market-opening deals before President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa meet here Friday, but the official said chances for were 70-30 against success.

Hoping to break the logjam, Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata flew into Washington on Wednesday evening. More talks are scheduled between Mr. Hata and the U.S. side later Thursday, but the official said that thus far there had been no substantive progress.

Mr. Hata said the two sides had made headway, but the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, said Washington was "disappointed" with the scant progress.

GM Returns To Profitability But Lags Rivals

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Cost-cutting moved General Motors Corp.'s core American automobile factories into profit by the end of last year, the company reported Thursday, but its new chairman said the world's largest automaker still has "a lot to do" to rebuild its sales and profits.

In its report covering the first full year since Chairman John Smith Jr. was brought in by a stockholder revolt to apply streamlining methods that made GM Europe profitable, the company said it earned $2.5 billion. That compares with a record $23.5 billion loss in 1992.

In the final quarter of 1993, GM's profits were $1.2 billion, a turnaround from the quarterly loss of $652 million a year ago.

GM said its North American automotive operations earned $427 million in the fourth quarter, the first time the bottom line in the division was profitable since the United States began slipping into recession in the second quarter of 1989. For the year, however, these operations, comprising the U.S., Canada and Mexico, lost $982 million, which included a $589 million charge to close plants.

About half, or $1.22 billion, of GM's 1993 worldwide profit was earned abroad; a decline from $1.35 billion the year before. Profit in South America almost quadrupled last year, to a record $798 million, but failed to make up for the collapse of income — to $604 million from $1.33 billioo — in last year's disastrous European market.

The U.S. economic recovery obviously was the wave that caused GM's last-quarter turnaround, along with the rest of Detroit's oewly profitable Big Three. Another major factor was the 11 percent appreciation of the yen, "which opened the eyes of U.S. consumers that we can make good cars here, too," said Arvid M. Jouppi, an analyst with Keane Securities in Detroit.

But even though GM increased North American car and truck sales by 6.6 percent, it earned less than its rivals from the industry's cyclical buoyancy and its market share slipped to 33.2 percent from 33.9 percent. GM shifted its focus toward high-profit retail customers from high-volume fleet sales, which cost it market share.

The real test for GM this year will come when it introduces Chevrolet and Oldsmobile models to compete with Ford and Chrysler models that have already established themselves in the midsized market.

GM also played catch-up with its competitors on production costs, first by closing overlapping plants and dumping thousands of employees through early retirements and buyouts. G. Richard Wagoner, the chief financial officer, said GM's U.S. salaried workforce would be further reduced "to the high 60,000 range" from the current 71,000.

He also said he expected the company's hourly workforce to fall to 245,000 by the end of 1994. Its hourly workforce totaled 262,000 at the end of 1993.

Software Merger Is Valued at $400 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN MATEO, California — America's largest educational software company, Broderbund Software Inc., is to be taken over by an entertainment software company, Electronic Arts, in a $400 million deal.

Analysts said the deal, announced late Wednesday, was a logical way for Electronic Arts to beef up its offerings in educational software, the fastest-growing segment of the market.

Also, "it initially provides Broderbund with an entrée into Europe, where they haven't been big," said Kevin McCarthy at Mabon Securities.

Shares of Electronic Arts rose $3.50 to $29 in over-the-counter trading on Thursday. Broderbond's shares were up $4.875 at $45.875.

Holders of Broderbund common stock will receive 1.6 shares of Electronic Arts common stock for each share of Broderbund.

Broderbund had sales of $96 million in its last financial year. Electronic Arts had $298 millioo in sales.

'Talking Heads' of Finance

By Joshua Mills
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Michael Bloomberg's next expansion of his financial news empire goes on television — it is scheduled to make its debut on May 1 — you may be able to count the viewers on one, or no, fingers.

Mr. Bloomberg said Wednesday that his Bloomberg Financial Markets service would create a 13-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week television news service called Bloomberg Direct that will be transmitted on DirecTV, a satellite-to-home broadcasting service that will go on the air in April.

But to receive the signal, viewers will need to buy satellite dishes from RCA Corp. for about $700, and these will not go on sale until April. So when the service begins, "in eight to 10 markets, not nationally at first," said Linda Brill of DirecTV, there may be no audience.

But both Mr. Bloomberg and DirecTV, which is owned by GM Hughes Electronics, said they expected steady growth for this type of service, which is known as DBS, for direct broadcast satellite.

"DBS will work; it's worked in Europe," Mr. Bloomberg said Wednesday. "In a year, there'll be maybe a million viewers." He also predicted the price of a satellite dish would fall to $200 to $300.

Mr. Bloomberg's core business is providing financial data to the business world on computer terminals that he leases for $1,000 a month each. More than 34,000 financial institutions, pension funds and others receive the service.

He also has a oews service, Bloomberg Business News; an all-business-oews radio station, WBBR-AM in New York City; and a public television show.

DirecTV will allow dish owners to select a package of programs from a menu, with rates of $21.95 and $29.95 a month.

The format, Mr. Bloomberg said, would be "talking heads, who will call op and present analytical screens" of data gathered by the 250 reporters and 600 researchers employed by Bloomberg Business News and Bloomberg Financial Markets, his basic data service. Bloomberg Direct will go up against CNBC, which is carried on several thousand cable systems and will be carried on DirecTV.

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

It's Risky Getting Too Tough on Tokyo

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — It is not surprising Americans are running out of patience with Japan. Despite 15 frustrating years of negotiations, cajolery and threats — and a huge revaluation of the yen — Japan is still piling up vast and politically unacceptable trade surpluses with the United States.

Like so many of his predecessors, President Bill Clinton has promised to do better by being tougher — so tough, in fact, that he is recklessly endangering his meeting with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Friday. If neither side blinks, the talks might end in virtually unprecedented discord and recriminations.

But, despite Washington's genuine frustrations, now is not the time to pick a fight with Japan. Mr. Clinton should see that Mr. Hosokawa is not an enemy but a potential ally.

That has unfortunately become obscured by an unnecessary dispute over trade targets, which is poisoning the atmosphere between the two capitals. Washington is implying that Japanese leaders can no longer be trusted.

In fact Mr. Hosokawa is more trustworthy than most of his predecessors, in the sense that he genuinely believes in doing things more the American way. He wants to open the Japanese market and deregulate the economy — and let politicians, not Japan's notorious bureaucrats, run the show.

But there is a sense in Washington that the United States has been led up the garden path by the Japanese once too often. Not only have the Japanese dodged out of commitments to reduce the deficit, but it is felt they never really intended to tackle the problem seriously.

So this time, the Americans insist, it is going to be different. Japan will have to accept numerical criteria that will show how far its commitments to reduce its trade surplus are carried out in practice. If not, serious trade sanctions could follow.

But the Japanese do not trust the Americans, either. Even though American officials insist sweetly that the criteria are only meant

> **Despite frustrations, now is not the time to pick a fight. Clinton should see that Hosokawa is a potential ally.**

as "benchmarks" to measure Japan's improving performance, the Japanese have been bitten twice already.

Previously accepted figures for Japanese imports of semiconductors and auto parts, which the Japanese thought were nonbinding, were quickly interpreted by the Americans as guaranteed market shares. Tokyo, too, is determined not to be led up the garden path again.

The Japanese, of course, are quite right to suspect that what the Americans really want are not statistical yardsticks, of which there are more than enough already, but guaranteed minimum shares of specific Japanese markets.

There is a major inconsistency in the American position. In virtually the same breath, the Americans are pressing Japan to open its markets and insisting on measures that require government intervention — the very kind of collusion between public and private sectors that Washington has so long denounced.

Of course, the Japanese government still has much more control over its industry, and its market, than the United States does. But Washington's aim should be to reduce that control, not strengthen it.

Indeed the whole problem, says Clyde V. Prestowitz Jr., president of the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington, is that the Japanese system is geared to resisting imports. In a study released this week, Mr. Prestowitz argues that traditional macroeconomic methods — such as bolstering Japan's growth and manipulating exchange rates — will never significantly reduce such a structural trade deficit. Clinton-style measures are needed, he says.

But even Mr. Prestowitz, a Japan hawk, concedes that Mr. Clinton, in trying to pry open Japanese markets, and Mr. Hosokawa, in seeking to deregulate the economy, are actually on the same side. Both men have to fight Japan's entrenched bureaucratic and business interests, he said.

Mr. Clinton, in fact, should try to strengthen Mr. Hosokawa with a successful summit meeting, not risk weakening him with a failed one. The president's approach so far shows more concern with outdoing his predecessors in toughness than appreciation of the potential for real change in Japan.

While the United States should be encouraging the world to move to a stronger multilateral trading system, Mr. Clinton is engaging in bilateral bullying. He should try trusting Mr. Hosokawa instead.

If Washington would just drop its willful insistence on targets, there is every hope of a more constructive U.S.-Japanese relationship. When he meets Mr. Hosokawa at the White House on Friday, Mr. Clinton should blink first.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Feb. 10

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.9675	2.872	1.1283	0.3297	0.1163 *	—	5.433 *	1.3295	1.814 *	1.467	1.379 *
Brussels	34.25	50.87	20.8175	6.07	2.1426 *	18.403	—	24.50	0.3353	27.29	25.457 *
Frankfurt	1.7488	2.5899	—	0.2945	0.1041 *	0.8926	4.8583 *	1.1069	1.6244 *	1.733	1.2237 *
London (a)	1.482	—	2.5644	8.7117	2,469.31	2.8739	52.8515	2.1619	158.70	1.9425	208.19
Madrid	142.771	208.16	81.083	23.875	8.439 *	72.381	19.928	96.272	131.768 *	106.426	—
Milan	1,693.50	2,472.00	960.35	283.35	—	857.88	46.55	1,238.25	15.65	1,263.88	11.84
New York (b)	—	1.4825 a	1.7504	5.9555	1,690.00	1.9644	36.11	1.4793	108.25	1.3405	142.38
Paris	5.98	8.719	3.3967	—	0.3535 *	3.0317	0.3647	4.0224	5.5192 *	4.4377	4.1825 *
Tokyo	108.40	158.59	61.78	18.18	6.643	55.08	3.3803	71.54	—	80.34	0.7626
Toronto	1.3415	1.9619	0.7654	0.2254	0.6394 *	3.4853	0.3713 *	0.9072	1.5381 *	—	0.943 *
Zurich	1.482	2.1692	0.8439	0.2402	0.0807 *	0.7539	4.8878 *	—	1.2454 *	1.1085	1.0391 *
1 ECU	1.1034	0.7569	1.9432	6.5993	1,866.88	2.1763	40.8618	1.4346	119.57	1.4804	157.588
1 SDR	1.3751	0.9421	2.4212	8.2226	2,326.37	2.7167	49.9487	2.0099	148.78	1.8571	196.357

Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 5 a.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9901	Greek drac.	252.90	Mex. peso	3.104	S. Afr. rand	3.4445
Austral. $	1.3672	Hong Kong $	7.725	N. Zealand $	1.734	S. Kor. won	831.70
Austr. schil.	12.37	Hung. forint	102.51	Norw. krone	7.59	Swed. krona	8.065
Brazil cruz.	492.00	Indian rupee	31.34	Phil. peso	27.48	Taiwan $	26.43
Chinese yuan	8.6783	Indo. rupiah	2715.81	Polish zloty	21982	Thai baht	25.47
Czech koruna	30.30	Irish £	0.7141	Port. escudo	177.04	Turkish lira	17698.
Danish krone	6.8545	Israeli shek.	2.987	Russ. ruble	1569.00	UAE dirham	3.672
Egypt. pound	3.3405	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2981	Saudi riyal	3.7498	Venez. boliv.	109.30
Fin. markka	5.676	Malay. ring.	2.763	Sing. $	1.5855		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.4544	1.4523	1.4504	Canadian dollar	1.3416	1.3419	1.3421
Deutsche mark	1.7646	1.7683	1.7712	Japanese yen	108.43	108.32	108.18
Swiss franc	1.4843	1.4850	1.4856				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits

Feb. 10

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1 month	3¼-3⅜	6-6⅛	4¼-4⅜	5 ⅛-5 ¼	6¼-6½	2 ⅛-2 ¼	6 ⅞-6 ⅞
3 months	3 ⅞-3 ½	5 ⅞-5 ⅞	4⅛-4¼	5 ⅛-5 ¼	6⅛-6¼	2⅛-2¼	6 ⅞-6 ⅞
6 months	3⅞-3⅝	5⅝-5¾	4-4⅛	5 ⅛-5 ¼	5⅞-6⅛	2 ⅛-2 ¼	6⅛-6¼
1 year	3 ⅞-4 ⅛	5 ⅛-5 ⅞	3⅞-4	5 ⅛-5 ¼	5 ⅞-5 ⅞	2-2⅛	5¾-5⅞

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

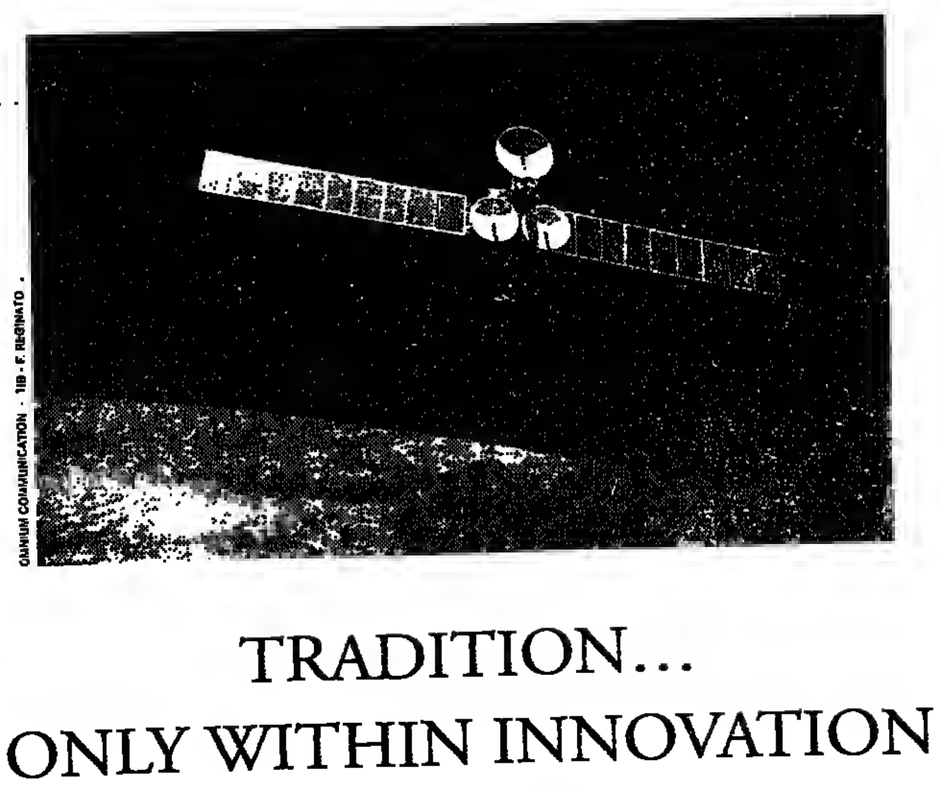
United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	3.00	3.00
Prime rate	6.00	6.00
Federal funds	3⅛	3 ⅛
3-month CDs	3.07	3.03
Comm. paper 180 days	3.60	3.60
3-month Treasury bill	3.26	3.24
1-year Treasury bill	3.70	3.93
2-year Treasury note	4.43	4.38
5-year Treasury note	5.27	5.31
7-year Treasury note	5.51	5.47
10-year Treasury note	5.93	5.92
30-year Treasury bond	6.44	6.41
Merrill Lynch 30-day Ready asset	2.72	2.72
Japan		
Discount rate	1¾	1¾
Call money	2 ⅛	2 ⅛
1-month interbank	2 ⅛	2 ⅛
3-month interbank	2⅛	2⅛
6-month interbank	2.00	2 ⅛
10-year Government bond	3.88	3.84
Germany		
Lombard rate	6¾	6¾
Call money	6.15	6.15
1-month interbank	6.10	6.10
3-month interbank	5.90	5.90
6-month interbank	5.70	5.70
10-year Bond	5.78	6.00
Britain		
Bank base rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	4⅞	5⅛
1-month interbank	5 ⅛	5¼
3-month interbank	5 ⅛	5¼
6-month interbank	5 ⅛	5¼
10-year Gilt	6.58	6.56
France		
Intervention rate	6.20	6.20
Call money	6⅝	6⅝
1-month interbank	6 ⅛	6 ⅛
3-month interbank	6 ⅞	6¼
6-month interbank	6.00	6 ⅛
10-year OAT	5.86	5.89

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Greenwell Montagu, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	383.25	382.40	+ 1.05
London	382.20	382.50	+ 1.75
New York	383.50	383.70	— 2.00

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (April)
Source: Reuters.



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MARKET DIARY

Focus on Inflation Weighs on Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stock and Treasury bond prices fell Thursday on concern that Friday's producer price report for January would show resurgent inflation.

The producer price report will be the first major set of inflation data to be released since the Federal Reserve Board pushed up the federal funds rate, which is the rate banks charge each other for overnight loans, on Feb. 4. Rising inflation could spur the central bank to push rates higher, analysts said.

N.Y. Stocks

High rates pressure stock prices because capital for business expansion becomes expensive, and alternative investments such as certificates of deposit and money-market accounts offer improved yields.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 36.58 points, at 3,895.34. Declining issues outpaced advances by 5 to 3 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Stocks also got a jolt from comments by Elaine Garzarelli, a Lehman Brothers analyst who is credited with predicting the 1987 market collapse. Ms. Garzarelli said stocks normally fall 4 percent to 7 percent in response to an initial increase in interest rates by the Fed. She also said she remained bullish on the stock market in the long term.

Considering her remarks did not represent a shift in opinion, the slump in stocks shows how concerned investors are about rising interest rates, traders said.

Automotive issues were active for a second day, with General Motors losing 1⅜ to 62⅝ despite reporting a profit for 1993. Ford fell 2⅛ to 66, and Chrysler dropped 1½ to 59⅞ in active trading.

In the over-the-counter market, Egghead fell 1 to 9⅝ after the software company said retail price discounting slashed third-quarter earnings by a third.

LM Ericsson's American depositary receipts dropped 2⅜ to 42⅜, despite the telecommunications equipment company's report that its profit doubled in 1993. Ericsson slipped with a sell-off that hit most Stockholm stocks. (Page 13)

In the bond market, inflation concerns outweighed support from strong demand at the final leg of the Treasury's quarterly refinancing. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was down 11/32 at 97 16/32 in late trading, with the yield rising to 6.44 percent from 6.41 percent.

The government sold $11 billion in 30-year bonds at an average yield of 6.43 percent to finish up its $40 billion quarterly refunding.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

German Rate Doubts Drive Down the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell in active trading Thursday after a member of the Bundesbank's policymaking body hinted the German central bank might not be inclined to reduce interest rates immediately.

The member, Hans-Jürgen Krupp, said the Bundesbank would not take any action that could cause the dollar to "overshoot" against the Deutsche mark.

Foreign Exchange

Mr. Krupp also was quoted as saying the Bundesbank was monitoring the effect on the foreign-exchange market of the Federal Reserve Board's increase in short-term U.S. interest rates last week. The dollar has risen against the mark and other major European currencies since the Fed acted.

Earlier, Otto Lambsdorff, a former German economics minister, was quoted as saying that Friday's increase by the Fed had made it difficult harder for the Bundesbank to cut rates.

At the end of New York trading, the dollar was quoted at 1.7534 DM, down from 1.7575 DM on Wednesday, and at 108.25 yen, compared with 108.35 yen. The U.S. currency fell to 5.9515 French francs from 5.9725, but it edged up to 1.4793 Swiss francs from 1.4785.

The pound, rebounding from a seven-year low reached Wednesday, rose to $1.4625 from $1.4605.

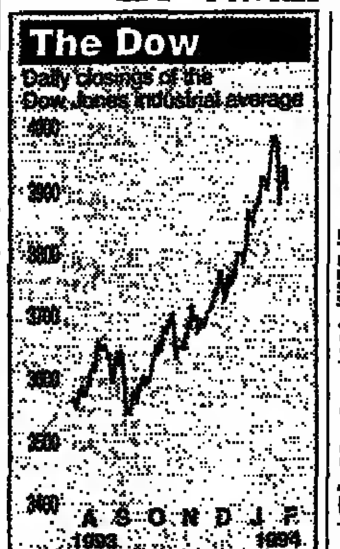
Some analysts said that Tuesday's quarter-point reduction in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate appeared to have been inspired more by political than by economic factors, damaging the credibility of British officials.

Amy Smith, senior foreign-exchange analyst for the consulting firm IDEA, said one of the reasons the dollar eased against the yen was a belief the U.S.-Japanese trade talks were not likely to succeed and the U.S. Treasury might try to "talk the yen higher" as a means of reducing Japan's trade surplus.

Hugh Walsh, a dealer at ING Capital Markets, said traders had started selling dollars for marks and Swiss francs after the dollar retreated below 1.7640 DM on Wednesday. He said more selling orders had been triggered Thursday when the dollar fell below a support level at 1.7550 DM.

(AFX, Reuters)

Via Associated Press Feb. 10



IHT

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
GnMotr	75938	65	62¾	62⅝	—1⅜
WMX Tc	55815	25	23⅞	24¼	—¾
FordM	50173	68⅞	66	66	—2⅛
Hanson	45070	22	21⅛	21¼	—⅛
Unisys	40613	15⅛	14¾	15	+⅛
ColumHH	39737	40⅞	38½	40½	+2⅞
Hans wi	38503	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Chrysir	38282	61½	59⅞	59⅞	—1½
CML Gp s	35027	19⅝	18	19½	+1⅝
Merck	32395	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	—

NASDAQ Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SpecTch	82736	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	+¼
ElcArt	82225	30¼	26	27	+3½
Informix	68340	20⅞	18¼	19⅞	—2⅛
MCI s	43669	27¾	26⅝	26⅝	—1
Intel s	38631	64	61⅝	63⅛	—⅝
APwrCv s	34024	26	24	25¾	+⅛
EricTel	33716	45⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—2⅜
vjAWAirl	32370	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Cisco s	32036	74⅞	71¾	72	—2⅛
US BcOR	27146	28⅛	27⅜	28	—⅜

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	807	1289
Declined	1317	850
Unchanged	615	600
Total issues	2739	2739
New Highs	74	98
New Lows	52	46

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	278	364
Declined	314	267
Unchanged	231	205
Total issues	825	836
New Highs	14	18
New Lows	11	11

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,408	1,756
Declined	1,667	1,351
Unchanged	1,715	1,675
Total Issues	4,790	4,782

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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3932.21	3938.40	3893.93	3895.34	—36.58
Trans	1833.82	1837.35	1814.40	1815.50	—19.20
Util	218.03	218.36	215.13	215.40	—3.56
Comp	1424.84	1426.40	1410.08	1410.70	—15.09

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	552.47	547.94	547.99	—3.80
Transp.	442.19	435.75	436.87	—6.12
Utilities	165.94	163.39	163.39	—2.60
Finance	44.74	44.30	44.30	—0.39
SP 500	472.13	468.91	468.93	—3.84
SP 100	439.25	435.65	435.70	—3.09

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	263.72	260.99	261.04	—1.86
Industrials	323.56	321.12	321.19	—1.94
Transp.	279.61	274.02	274.38	—3.21
Utility	222.92	220.09	220.11	—2.77
Finance	218.25	216.44	216.48	—1.49

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	788.48	783.33	783.34	—3.17
Industrials	826.69	821.04	821.35	—2.97
Banks	698.14	693.81	694.51	—1.64
Insurance	924.51	919.97	921.48	—3.98
Finance	891.13	888.05	888.44	—1.66
Transp.	800.12	794.25	794.47	+1.04
Telecom	178.62	175.75	175.75	—2.12

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Last	Chg.
481.62	477.49	479.13	—1.46

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	104.79	—0.13
10 Utilities	103.15	—0.03
10 Industrials	106.43	—0.23

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	327,250,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	405,127,010
Amex 4 p.m. volume	22,484,000
Amex prev. cons. close	26,215,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	339,292,400
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	330,193,800
NYSE volume up	92,537,368
NYSE volume down	197,734,950
Amex volume up	6,448,050
Amex volume down	9,134,760
NASDAQ volume up	142,585,700
NASDAQ volume down	155,824,800

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Feb. 9	1,057,144	1,516,222	49,745
Feb. 8	1,067,583	1,519,017	21,386
Feb. 7	1,279,456	1,825,996	34,281
Feb. 4	1,037,860	1,726,079	56,432
Feb. 3	938,146	1,467,532	41,909

*Included in the sales figures.

S&P 100 Index Options Feb. 9

Strike Price	Calls-Last Feb	Calls-Last Mar	Calls-Last Apr	Calls-Last May	Puts-Last Feb	Puts-Last Mar	Puts-Last Apr	Puts-Last May
380	—	—	—	—	⅛	[illegible]	—	—
385	—	—	—	—	⅛	⅜	—	—
390	—	—	—	—	⅛	⅝	—	—
395	—	—	—	—	⅛	⅝	—	—
400	—	—	—	—	⅛	⅞	1⅛	2½
405	—	—	—	—	⅛	1	1⅜	—
410	—	—	—	—	⅛	1⅛	2⅛	3⅝
415	—	—	—	—	⅛	1⅜	2⅝	—
420	—	21⅛	—	—	¼	1⅝	3⅜	5⅛
425	14⅛	16½	—	—	¼	2⅝	4⅛	—
430	10⅛	12⅛	14	—	⅜	3½	5⅛	7⅛
435	5⅞	8⅛	10⅛	—	1⅛	4⅞	6⅞	—
440	2⅛	5⅜	7⅛	9⅛	3⅛	6⅝	8⅝	11
445	⅝	3	4⅞	—	6⅝	9⅛	11	—
450	⅛	1⅜	3	4⅛	11⅞	12⅞	14⅛	16⅛
455	⅛	⅝	1⅛	—	16⅛	17	—	—
460	⅛	⅛	⅛	—	[illegible]	—	—	—
465	—	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 85,496; total open int. 583,451
Puts: total vol. 127,998; total open int. 606,275

Price	Dec 94	Dec 95	Dec 96	Dec 94	Dec 95	Dec 96
32½	—	—	—	⅛	—	—
37½	—	—	—	⅛	—	—
40	—	—	—	⅝	1⅛	—
42½	2⅝	—	—	1⅛	2⅛	—
45	1⅝	—	—	2⅛	3⅛	—

Calls: total vol. 14; total open int. 21,202
Puts: total vol. 2,627; total open int. 153,033
Source: CBOE.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
COCOA (LCE) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
Mar	892	893	895	880	887	888
May	901	902	904	890	895	897
Jul	911	912	911	902	907	908
Sep	927	928	928	919	923	925
Dec	943	944	946	937	N.A.	N.A.
Mar	957	958	956	952	—	—
May	965	970	963	963	—	—
Jul	776	779	N.T.	N.T.	—	—
Sep	986	989	N.T.	N.T.	—	—
Dec	990	1,005	N.T.	N.T.	—	—

Est. volume: 4,335

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
COFFEE (LCE) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
Mar	1,209	1,219	1,219	1,208	1,215	1,218
May	1,213	1,214	1,225	1,214	1,220	1,221
Jul	1,207	1,208	1,218	1,209	1,212	1,215
Sep	1,210	1,211	1,220	1,208	1,215	1,217
Nov	1,210	1,212	1,220	1,215	1,215	1,216
Jan	1,207	1,212	1,220	1,215	1,207	1,218
Mar	1,205	1,212	1,217	1,212	N.T.	1,215

Est. volume: 6,186

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons					
Mar	310.40	307.50	304.50	310.00	+ 0.70
May	306.40	304.00	304.30	306.80	+ 1.30
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	304.30	306.00	+ 1.30
Oct	293.00	N.T.	291.80	293.00	+ 0.60
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	289.50	291.50	+ 0.50
Mar	290.50	N.T.	290.00	292.00	+ 0.50

Est. volume: 892. Open int.: 13,071.

Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1257.00	1258.00	1267.00	1268.00
Forward	1278.00	1278.50	1288.50	1289.50
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1854.00	1855.00	1853.50	1854.50
Forward	1875.00	1876.00	1876.00	1877.00
LEAD Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	485.00	486.00	489.50	490.50
Forward	498.00	499.00	502.00	503.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5778.00	5780.00	5740.00	5745.00
Forward	5830.00	5840.00	5800.00	5805.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5367.00	5378.00	5340.00	5345.00
Forward	5415.00	5420.00	5395.00	5396.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	951.00	952.00	964.00	965.00
Forward	969.50	970.00	1033.00	1035.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Mar	94.80	94.77	94.79	Unch.
Jun	94.95	94.90	94.92	— 0.02
Sep	94.89	94.83	94.87	Unch.
Dec	94.79	94.72	94.76	— 0.02
Mar	94.61	94.54	94.57	— 0.04
Jun	94.40	94.32	94.36	— 0.03
Sep	94.21	94.12	94.15	— 0.04
Dec	94.02	93.93	93.96	— 0.06
Mar	93.88	93.78	93.79	— 0.07
Jun	93.74	93.67	93.65	— 0.08

Est. volume: 44,474. Open int.: 422,546.

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE) $1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Mar	96.37	96.37	96.37	Unch.
Jun	96.07	96.06	96.06	Unch.
Sep	95.74	95.74	95.73	Unch.
Dec	95.35	95.34	95.33	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	95.17	+ 0.01
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	94.93	+ 0.01
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	94.73	+ 0.02

Est. volume: 475. Open int.: 12,358.

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Mar	94.32	94.27	94.30	— 0.01
Jun	94.76	94.69	94.74	— 0.01
Sep	95.07	95.00	95.06	Unch.
Dec	95.25	95.18	95.22	Unch.
Mar	95.35	95.30	95.33	Unch.
Jun	95.34	95.30	95.33	Unch.
Sep	95.29	95.22	95.26	— 0.02
Dec	95.18	95.11	95.14	— 0.01
Mar	95.05	95.00	95.04	Unch.
Jun	94.92	94.86	94.91	— 0.01

Est. volume: 115,817. Open int.: 952,721.

	High	Low	Close	Change
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Mar	116-08	115-06	115-24	— 0-05
Jun	115-16	114-25	115-03	— 0-04

Est. volume: 121,001. Open int.: 156,279.

	High	Low	Close	Change
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Mar	99.36	98.84	99.17	— 0.03
Jun	99.23	98.78	99.08	— 0.04

Est. volume: 218,589. Open int.: 202,047.

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Feb	140.00	138.50	138.75	Exp.	Exp.
Mar	143.50	141.00	143.50	143.25	+ 1.75
Apr	143.00	141.25	142.75	142.75	+ 1.25
May	142.25	141.00	141.75	141.75	+ 0.75
Jun	142.25	142.00	142.50	142.50	+ 0.75
Jul	144.50	143.50	144.50	144.50	+ 0.50
Aug	146.00	145.00	145.75	146.00	+ 0.25
Sep	150.00	147.00	149.50	149.00	+ 0.25
Oct	151.00	150.75	150.75	152.00	N.T.
Nov	153.25	153.00	153.00	154.00	N.T.
Dec	150.25	154.75	154.25	154.00	N.T.

Est. volume: 26,803. Open int. 120,458

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Mar	13.61	13.32	13.60	13.59	+ 0.12
Apr	13.73	13.40	13.58	13.56	+ 0.02
May	13.91	13.60	13.76	13.76	+ 0.03
Jun	14.08	13.85	14.00	13.99	+ 0.05
Jul	14.26	14.00	14.08	14.08	— 0.01
Aug	14.36	14.27	14.27	14.27	+ 0.03
Sep	14.61	14.51	14.50	14.58	+ 0.19
Oct	14.77	14.77	14.77	14.67	— 0.04
Nov	14.94	14.84	14.84	14.81	— 0.07

Est. volume: 47,288. Open int. 163,488

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Change
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point				
Mar	3448.0	3384.0	3399.5	— 30.5
Jun	3453.0	3425.5	3414.0	— 30.5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	3433.5	— 31.0

Est. volume: 20,068. Open int.: 74,167.

Sources: Reuters, Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DEFERRED				
TJ Systems		x		
INCREASED				
CV REIT	—	.27	3-24	4-5
x-1 for 8 reverse split has been postponed.				
INITIAL				
Arnold Indust n	—	.10	2-18	3-2
Atlantis Group	—	.025	4-1	4-15
Baldwin Lyon A&B n	—	.05	2-22	3-8
Salomn Wrldwd In	—	.1187	2-18	2-28
IRREGULAR				
British Petrol ADR	x	.391	2-25	5-9
EatonVan TotlRet	—	.035	2-15	2-28
Farrel Corp	—	.04	2-21	3-08
PaineWeb PrmHiIn	—	.1125	2-18	3-25
x-approx amount per share.				
REGULAR				
Airborne Freight	Q	.075	2-22	3-8
Alcan Alum	Q	.075	2-22	3-22
Allegheny Ludlem	Q	.12	2-28	4-1
Arvin Indust	Q	.19	3-11	3-31
Atlanta Gas	Q	.32	2-18	3-1
Barnwell Indust	Q	.05	3-11	3-25
Clan Milacron	Q	.09	2-25	3-12
Colonial Gas	Q	.31	3-1	3-15
Colt Corp	Q	.02	2-18	2-28
Cummins Engine	Q	.125	3-1	3-15
Dow Chemical	Q	.65	3-31	4-29
Enersis SA ADR	x	.1125	2-18	
Gen Housewares	Q	.08	3-17	3-31
Global NI IncoDlr	M	.115	2-18	2-25
Hatteras Income	M	.12	2-10	2-28
Intl Alum	Q	.25	3-21	4-11
MacMillan Bloedel	Q	.15	2-22	3-15
Modern Controls	Q	.05	5-6	5-20
Ntl City Bncshrs	Q	.22	3-24	4-7
NationsGvInco 2003	M	.06	3-18	2-25
Natl Sanitary	Q	.06	2-22	3-10
Noranda Forest	Q	.10	3-7	3-27
Occidental Petrol	Q	.25	3-10	4-15
PacifiCorp	Q	.27	4-22	5-16
Penobscot Shoe	Q	.05	2-25	3-15
Provident LI A&B	Q	.26	2-28	3-10
Roto-Rooter	Q	.14	2-22	3-10
State Mutl Secur	Q	.22	2-28	3-31
2002 Target Term	M	.085	2-10	3-25
VP Corp	Q	.32	3-6	3-16
Western Inv RE	Q	.28	2-25	3-15
x-approx amount per share.				
STOCK				

Full Photo ADR approx amount per share.

a-annual; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.571	0.575
Coffee, Braz., lb	0.67	0.665
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.014	1.014
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.34	0.34
Silver, troy oz	5.29	5.31
Steel (scrap), ton	133.33	133.33
Tin, lb	3.6023	3.5897
Zinc, lb	0.4802	0.4802

Paris Lets 3 Shareholders Merge Stakes in Canal Plus

Reuters

PARIS — Agence Havas, Compagnie Générale des Eaux and Société Générale plan to fuse their stakes in Canal Plus SA, taking their joint holding in the cable television station to 48.7 percent, the French stock exchanges association said Thursday, but the companies will not be required to bid for more as is usual in such circumstances.

Under French regulations, when a company or companies acting in concert take their stake above one-third of another corporation, they are normally obliged to make a bid for two-thirds, but the market watchdog agency accepted a request from the companies.

Havas currently holds 23.5 percent of Canal Plus; Générale des Eaux has 20.1 percent and Société Générale 5.1 percent.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

U.S. Jobless Claims Drop 47,000

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — The number of Americans filing new unemployment claims fell last week, posting the largest decline since July, the Labor Department said Thursday.

Initial weekly unemployment claims decreased 47,000, to 366,000, last week, in line with expectations. Economists had estimated a decrease of 48,000, to 374,000, according to a Bloomberg survey. In the previous week, claims rose a revised 50,000, to 413,000, first recorded as an increase of 59,000, to 422,000. Last week's decline was the largest since a decrease of 56,000 claims in the week ended July 31.

Meanwhile, many U.S. economists are growing more bullish about the economy, according to a survey released Thursday. The consensus of analysts surveyed this month by Blue Chip Economic Indicators, a Sedona, Arizona, newsletter, sees the economy expanding by 3.3 percent this year. If so, it would be the fastest growth since 3.9 percent in 1988.

Moody's Downgrades Walt Disney

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Moody's Investors Service Inc. said Thursday it downgraded Walt Disney Co.'s senior unsecured notes, debentures and medium-term notes to A1 from Aa3.

About $1.8 billion of long-term debt securities were affected.

The downgrades reflect Moody's expectation that Euro Disney SCA's operating performance will remain under pressure, increasing Walt Disney's risk exposure if it continues to back the amusement park, of which it owns 49 percent.

BFGoodrich Is Profitable Again

AKRON, Ohio (Combined Dispatches) — BFGoodrich said Thursday that it had returned to profitability in the fourth quarter and all of 1993 after losses a year earlier.

Much of the gain was attributable to profit from discontinued operations, but the company cited its to its specialty chemicals and aerospace divisions for the annual peformance.

BFGoodrich earned $62.5 million, or $2.26 per share, in the last three months of 1993 in contrast to a loss of $21.7 million a year earlier. Sales for the quarter rose 21.6 percent, to $488.3 million, from $401.4 million in 1992. For the year, BFGoodrich earned $128.3 million, or $4.62 per share, in contrast to a loss of $295.9 million, in 1992. Annual sales rose 10.3 percent to $1.82 billion from $1.65 billion in 1992. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

Syron Is Named Amex Chairman

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — The American Stock Exchange's governors on Thursday named Richard F. Syron, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, the exchange's 16th chairman. Mr. Syron will assume office April 1. He succeeds James Jones, who was appointed U.S. ambassador to Mexico by President Bill Clinton in August.

Mr. Syron joins the American Exchange at a crucial time. It reported a loss of $1.3 million in 1991 before rebounding with a profit of $1.4 million in 1992. By contrast, the New York Stock Exchange earned $40.8 million in 1992 and the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. earned $35.1 million in 1992. *(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)*

For the Record

Hasbro Inc. said its fourth-quarter earnings before a charge increased 23 percent on higher sales of classic games such as Monopoly and of newer toys like Barney the dinosaur. In the latest quarter, a $10 million restructuring charge produced net income of $70.7 million. *(Bloomberg)*

BANANAS: *Latins Pursue EU*

Continued from Page 11

lapse if not accepted by Tuesday.

Foreign Minister Marithza Ruiz de Vielman of Guatemala said she still hoped the Europeans would negotiate a compromise, largely because a panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has condemned Europe's banana barriers as protectionist in a report, to be released officially Friday.

A previous GATT panel produced a similar report last year, she noted. If Europe does not heed the findings, she added, the Latin countries will demand another investigation when the World Trade Organization succeeds the GATT next year, with power to enforce panel decisions for the first time.

"I assure you you will have Panel No. 3, and we will win Panel No. 3," she said.

The Latin Americans say Europe can play by fair trade rules without harming its ACP allies. Their plan would have Europe channel its tariff income back to the ACP countries as direct aid, rather than using current quotas and tariffs to guarantee those countries some 20 percent of the EU market at prices well above what the Latins charge.

But the commission official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the tariff cuts proposed by the Latins would slash by at least half the 200 million Ecus ($221 million) raised by banana-tariffs last year. Besides, he said of the ACP bloc, "If they can't sell their product, all the direct aid in the world won't help them."

Brandon Mitchener in Frankfurt contributed to this article.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Feb. 10

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	68.10	68.10
ACF Holding	60.70	60
Aegon	104.40	105
Ahold	52.19	53
Akzo	210.10	209
AMEV	82.90	82.90
Bols-Wessanen	44.92	44.70
CSM	75.10	75.10
DSM	112.30	110.50
Elsevier	188.40	191.70
Fokker	22.70	23.20
Gist-Brocades	55.20	55.30
HBG	234	232.50
Heineken	235.50	234.70
Hoogovens	62.40	64.50
Hunter Douglas	87.50	86.50
IHC Caland	43.60	44
Inter Mueller	87.50	86.50
Int'l Nederland	93.10	89.50
KLM	[illegible]	[illegible]
KNP BT	50.50	48
Nedlloyd	80.40	78.50
Oce Grinten	14.56	[illegible]
Pakhoed	56	55.10
Philips	47.60	47.90
Polygram	85.20	84.50
Robeco	130.30	129.50
Rodamco	62.50	64.20
Rolinco	134.70	133.50
Rorento	100.70	100.10
Royal Dutch	211.70	213.50
Stork	42.70	42.50
Unilever	220.50	222.40
Van Ommeren	51.90	50
VNU	199.20	199.20
Wolters/Kluwer	118.50	121.40

EOE Index : 437.32
Previous : 437.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed-UM	2722	2795
AG Fin	3300	3000
Arbed	4290	4545
Barco	2300	2360
Bekaert	24500	23725
Cockerill	179	180
Cobepa	5740	5780
Delhaize	1482	1496
Electrabel	6250	6240
GIB	1560	1550
GBL	4300	4290
Gevaert	9675	9670
Kredietbank	7660	7660
Petrofina	10675	10950
Powerfin	3250	3255
Royal Belge	6030	6013
Soc Gen Banque	8650	8670
Soc Gen Belgique	2345	2845
Sofina	15150	15150
Solvay	15100	15150
Tractebel	11750	11800
UCB	25300	24925

Current Stock Index : 7755.15
Previous : 7784.77

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	166	162.80
Allianz Hold	2659	2617
Altana	648	642
Asko	1200	1163
BASF	295.50	290
Bayer	361	354
Bay. Hypo bank	456	448
Bay Vereinsbk	511.50	506
BBC	689	670
BHF Bank	458	446.50
BMW	803	777
Commerzbank	357	354.50
Continental	256.50	250
Daimler Benz	819	800.80
Degussa	489	474
Dt Babcock	253.50	250
Deutsche Bank	811	801
Douglas	571	560
Dresdner Bank	415	405.50
Feldmuehle	337	334.50
F Krupp Hoesch	185	182.50
Harpener	322	315
Henkel	621.50	615.50
Hochtief	1218	1170
Hoechst	301.30	298
Holzmann	1200	995
Horten	236	236
IWKA	391	384
Kali Salz	157.50	158
Karstadt	545	534.50
Kaufhof	490.50	478
KHD	126.40	123
Kloeckner Werke	135	125
Linde	875	854
Lufthansa	181.50	181.50
MAN	408	400
Mannesmann	436	430.50
Metallgesell	222.50	217
Muench Rueck	3500	3500
Porsche	825	818
Preussag	465.50	455.50
PWA	229	227
RWE	467.80	462.50
Rheinmetall	330	322
Schering	1037	1016
SEL	388	396.50
Siemens	695.80	689
Thyssen	259	255.20
Varta	371	370.50
Veba	488.50	481.20
VEW	360	357
Viag	488	477
Volkswagen	456	446.50
Wella	785	790

DAX Index : 2118.96
Previous : 2085.29
FAZ Index : 817.84
Previous : 808.81

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer-Yhtyma	128	131
Enso-Gutzeit	45	45.20
Huhtamaki	208	211
K.O.P.	16.10	16.70
Kymmene	125	126
Metra	235	237
Nokia	325	326
Pohjola	99	100
Repola	117	118
Stockmann	315	320

HEX Index : 1933.42
Previous : 1945.21

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	19	18.75
Altech	94	95
Anglo Amer	195.50	204
Barlows	N.A.	29.85
Blyvoor	7.50	8
Buffels	N.A.	49
De Beers	110	109
Driefontein	50.25	50.75
Gencor	8.25	8.25
GFSA	89.50	91
Harmony	25.50	25
Highveld Steel	17.25	16.75
Kloof	45	46.50
Nedbank Grp	23	27.75
Randfontein	39.50	40.50
Rusplat	75	74
SA Brews	87	88
St Helena	40	40
Sasol	22.50	22.25
Welkom	41	41
Western Deep	168	165

Composite Index : 4844.53
Previous : 4863.96

Markets Closed

The stock markets in Hong Kong and Singapore were closed Thursday for a holiday.

London

	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	4.79	5.03
Allied Lyons	6.18	6.14
Arjo Wiggins	2.98	2.96
Argyll Group	2.55	2.63
Ass Brit Foods	5.68	5.74
BAA	10.45	10.55
BAe	5.48	5.48
Bank Scotland	2.17	2.26
Barclays	5.80	5.85
Bass	5.33	5.50
BAT	5	5.11
BET	1.44	1.45
Blue Circle	3.44	3.48
BOC Group	6.78	6.95
Boots	5.48	5.53
Bowater	4.88	4.93
BP	3.85	3.90
Brit Airways	4.75	4.76
Brit Gas	3.40	3.37
Brit Steel	1.42	1.43
Brit Telecom	4.56	4.57
BTR	3.81	3.81
Cable Wire	4.97	5.10
Cadbury Sch	5.18	5.18
Caradon	4.14	4.17
Coats Viyella	2.72	2.76
Comm Union	6.45	6.47
Courtaulds	5.13	5.22
ECC Group	5.17	5.23
Enterprise Oil	4.48	4.63
Eurotunnel	5.20	5.63
Fisons	1.26	1.32
Forte	2.51	2.52
GEC	3.44	3.43
Gen'l Acc	6.68	6.72
Glaxo	6.50	6.63
Grand Met	4.47	4.60
GRE	2.27	2.23
Guinness	5.13	5.14
GUS	5.85	5.85
Hanson	2.99	2.95
Hillsdown	1.77	1.73
HSBC Hldgs	10.52	10.49
ICI	8.04	8.11
Inchcape	5.75	5.67
Kingfisher	6.45	6.42
Ladbroke	2.03	2.03
Land Sec	7.58	7.70
Laporte	8.35	8.43
Lasmo	1.28	1.34
Legal Gen Grp	5.08	5.08
Lloyds Bank	6.15	6.14
Marks Sp	4.26	4.26
MEPC	5.20	5.30
Natl Power	4.61	4.73
NatWest	5.46	5.40
NthWst Water	5.63	5.73
Pearson	7.01	7.14
P & O	7.06	7.10
Pilkington	1.95	1.93
PowerGen	5.26	5.41
Prudential	3.37	3.35
Rank Org	10.45	10.48
Reckitt Col	6.79	6.73
Redland	5.99	6.20
Reed Intl	9.34	9.42
Reuters	22.45	22.20
RMC Group	9.55	9.63
Rolls Royce	1.81	1.82
Rothmn (unit)	4.56	4.57
Royal Scot	4.73	4.89
RTZ	8.63	8.75
Sainsbury	3.61	3.64
Scot Newcas	5.22	5.31
Scot Power	4.30	4.42
Sears Holds	1.23	1.24
Severn Trent	5.99	6.14
Shell	7.33	7.29
Siebe	5.78	5.80
Smith Nephew	1.49	1.50
SmithKline B	4.15	4.16
Smith (WH)	4.87	4.92
Sun Alliance	3.84	3.93
Tate & Lyle	4.47	4.52
Tesco	2.24	2.23
Thorn EMI	10.98	11.15
Tomkins	2.57	2.56
TSB Group	2.60	2.66
Unilever	12.23	12.30
Utd Biscuits	3.54	3.56
Vodafone	6.30	6.16
War Loan 3½	51.41	51.13
Wellcome	6.40	6.48
Whitbread	5.53	5.59
Williams Hdgs	3.96	3.99
Willis Corroon	2.20	2.13

F.T. 30 Index : 2618.90
Previous : 2633.70
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 3407.80
Previous : 3429.10

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
BBV	3415	3430
Bco Central Hisp.	2980	2990
Banco Santander	7180	7280
CEPSA	3200	3175
Dragados	2575	2590
Endesa	7580	7600
Ercros	149	150
Iberdrola 1	1140	1130
Repsol	4815	4800
Tabacalera	4230	4270
Telefonica	2120	2160

S.E. General Index : 353.53
Previous : 352.17

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	5490	5525
Bastogi	85.50	86.25
Benetton group	25995	26400
CIR	2293	2280
Cred Ital	2649	2680
Enichem	2499	2460
Ferfin	2055	2317
Ferfin Risp	825	781
Fiat SPA	4912	4850
Finmeccanica	1850	1880
Generali	40595	40300
IFI	19360	19150
Italcem	13250	12760
Italgas	5877	5938
Italmobiliare	40290	39580
Mediobanca	16450	16425
Montedison	1149	1152
Olivetti	2428	2440
Pirelli	4560	4600
RAS	28400	27850
Rinascente	10150	10020
Saipem	3605	3495
San Paolo Torino	10690	10460
SIP	4401	4330
SME	3970	3920
Snia	1959	1909
Standa	38450	29000
Stet	4749	4601
Toro Assi Risp	30750	30190

MIB Index : 1085
Previous : 1094

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	32⅝	32⅝
Bank Montreal	28⅛	28⅞
Bell Canada	43⅛	47⅞
Bombardier B	26⅛	23¼
Cambior	21⅞	21½
Cascades	8⅛	8
Dominion Text A	7⅝	7⅞
Donohue A	26⅛	25⅝
MacMillan Bl	23	22¼
Natl Bk Canada	11	11
Power Corp.	22⅞	22⅞
Quebec Tel	31⅛	21½
Quebecor A	19	19
Quebecor B	19	19
Teleglobe	20⅝	22⅞
Unigo	7¼	7½
Videotron	29¼	29¼

Industrials Index : 1929.89
Previous : 1737.54

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	753	752
Air Liquide	853	853
Alcatel Alsthom	744	749
Axa	1470	1501
Bancaire (Cie)	642	652
BIC	1346	1350
BNP	285	284.50
Bouygues	739	734
BSN-GD	957	955
Carrefour	4105	4168
C.C.F.	286.40	285.50
Cerus	152	148.50
Chargeurs	1453	1476
Ciments Franc	382	372.90
Club Med	375.50	384.90
Elf-Aquitaine	424.30	430.80
Elf-Sanofi	1100	1103
Euro Disney	36.10	35.80
Gen. Eaux	2787	2749
Havas	468.50	469.70
Imetal	650	644
Lafarge Coppee	466.80	469.70
Legrand	5800	5820
Lyon. Eaux	591	594
Oreal (L')	1343	1340
L.V.M.H.	3900	3905
Matra-Hachette	176.40	171.20
Michelin B	259.30	262.30
Moulinex	124.50	124.90
Paribas	550	550
Pechiney Intl	215	224.90
Pernod-Ricard	420	418.20
Peugeot	870	847
Printemps (Au)	1033	1023
Radiotechnique	541	532
Rh-Poulenc A	149.40	150
Roff. St. Louis	1705	1690
Redoute (La)	1027	1032
Saint Gobain	676	689
S.E.B.	580	583
Ste Generale	708	723
Suez	361.40	358.70
Thomson-CSF	199.50	196.50
Total	357.80	348.70
U.A.P.	210.70	212.30
Valeo	1513	1520

CAC 40 Index : 2296.77
Previous : 2302.86

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	1350	1270
Banespa	7800	8000
Bradesco	11250	9360
Brahma	1550a	1400a
Paranapanema	1440	1312
Petrobras	11100	9900
Telebras	28100	25300
Vale Rio Doce	61500	59000
Varig	1000a	95000

a: x 100.
Bovespa Index : 100009
Previous : 90446

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	425	435
Asea A	555	565
Astra A	171	178
Atlas Copco	445	449
Electrolux B	396	404
Ericsson	356	361
Esselte-A	126	124
Handelsbanken	126	130
Investor B	203	205
Norsk Hydro	251	257.80
Procordia AF	140	144
Sandvik B	132	136
SCA-A	144	146
S-E Banken	64.50	67
Skandia F	182	188
Skanska	219	215
SKF	141	141
Stora	460	464
Trelleborg BF	88	91
Volvo	657	675

Affaersvaerlden : 1713.62
Previous : 1836.12

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	464	463
Asahi Chemical	712	698
Asahi Glass	1170	1170
Bank of Tokyo	1580	1580
Bridgestone	1470	1480
Canon	1640	1640
Casio	1170	1120
Dai Nippon Print	1820	1750
Daiwa House	1660	1660
Daiwa Securities	1710	1680
Fanuc	4350	4380
Fuji Bank	2250	2220
Fuji Photo	2490	2520
Fujitsu	1050	1040
Hitachi	900	978
Hitachi Cable	845	855
Honda	1620	1640
Ito Yokado	5680	5250
Itochu	665	677
Japan Airlines	649	649
Kajima	952	949
Kansai Power	2800	2790
Kawasaki Steel	351	357
Kirin Brewery	1250	1250
Komatsu	855	845
Kubota	629	620
Kyocera	6860	6750
Matsu Elec Inds	1770	1670
Matsu Elec Wks	1120	1120
Mitsubishi Bk	2850	2360
Mitsubishi Kasei	478	471
Mitsubishi Elec	578	563
Mitsubishi Hev	701	701
Mitsubishi Corp	1090	1080
Mitsui and Co	739	732
Mitsukoshi	868	870
Mitsumi	1900	1380
NEC	1046	1040
NGK Insulators	1060	1040
Nikko Securities	1300	1290
Nippon Kogaku	957	946
Nippon Oil	720	720
Nippon Steel	349	350
Nippon Yusen	615	611
Nissan	838	825
Nomura Sec	2250	2240
NTT	9550a	9670a
Olympus Optical	1070	1050
Pioneer	3130	3150
Ricoh	777	790
Sanyo Elec	461	455
Sharp	1640	1600
Shimazu	686	677
Shinetsu Chem	1930	1920
Sony	6290	6170
Sumitomo Bk	2110	2160
Sumitomo Chem	442	450
Sumi Marine	895	910
Sumitomo Metal	295	290
Taisei Corp	753	730
Taisho Marine	855	840
Takeda Chem	1230	1190
TDK	4270	4240
Teijin	452	452
Tokyo Marine	1350	1350
Tokyo Elec Pw	3400	3420
Toppan Printing	1310	1310
Toray Inc.	665	660
Toshiba	746	[illegible]
Toyota	1920	1910
Yamaichi Sec	861	867

a: x 100.
Nikkei 225 : 19991
Previous : 19841
Topix Index : 1608
Previous : 1598

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	17⅛	16⅞
Agnico Eagle	16⅛	16⅛
Air Canada	6⅛	6⅛
Alberta Energy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Barrick Res	35⅛	34⅝
BCE	48	48
Bk Nova Scotia	30⅛	30⅝
BC Gas	15⅝	15⅛
BC Telecom	25⅛	25⅝
BF Realty Hds	0.03	0.03
Bramalea	0.47	0.47
Brunswick	9	9
CAE	6⅛	6⅛
Camdev	5⅝	5⅛
CIBC	34⅛	34⅛
Canadian Pacific	25⅝	24
Can Packers	15⅞	17⅛
Can Tire A	17⅛	12⅝
Cantor	45	44⅛
Cara	4.90	4.95
CCL Ind B	13⅝	13⅝
Cineplex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	25⅝	25⅞
Conwest Expl	23⅝	23⅞
Denison Min B	1.24	[illegible]
Dickenson Min A	6¼	5¼
Dofasco	24⅛	24⅝
Dylex A	0.68	0.90
Echo Bay Mines	16⅝	15⅞
Equity Silver A	1.04	1
FCA Intl	4.15	4.05
Fed Ind A	8⅛	9
Fletcher Chall A	22⅞	22⅝
FPI	4.90	5⅛
Gentra	0.50	0.55
GoldCorp	8⅝	8⅝
Gulf Cda Res	4⅞	4⅞
Hees Intl	16⅛	16⅝
Hemlo Gld Mines	13	13⅛
Hollinger	14⅛	14
Horsham	18⅛	17
Hudson's Bay	29⅝	30⅛
Imasco	37⅝	37⅝
Inco	35⅛	31
Interprov pipe	33⅛	33⅛
Jannock	21⅛	21⅛
Labatt	22⅝	22⅝
Loblaw Co	22⅛	22
Mackenzie	11⅝	11⅝
Magna Intl A	65⅝	66
Maritime	24⅞	24⅝
Mark Res	8⅝	9⅛
MacLean Hunter	17	16⅝
Molson A	27	27⅛
Noma Ind A	7⅛	7
Noranda Inc	24⅝	25⅛
Noranda Forest	12⅝	12⅝
Norcen Energy	15⅛	15⅛
Nthern Telecom	41⅞	42½
Nova Corp	9⅝	9⅝
Oshawa	22⅛	22⅛
Pegasus A	3.60	3.60
Placer Dome	32⅛	32⅝
Poco Petroleum	10	10⅛
PWA Corp	1.34	1.32
Rayrock	17⅝	17⅝
Renaissance	29⅛	29⅝
Rogers B	20	20⅝
Rothmans	97	97
Royal Bank Can	29⅝	29⅝
Sceptre Res	14⅛	14⅝
Scott's Hosp	8⅝	9
Seagram	38⅛	38⅝
Sears Can	7⅛	7⅝
Shell Can	39⅛	39⅛
Sherritt Gordon	11⅛	11⅝
SHL Systemhse	8⅝	7⅛
Southam	17⅛	18⅝
Spar Aerospace	19⅝	19⅞
Stelco A	8⅛	8⅛
Talisman Energ	30⅛	29⅝
Teck B	26⅛	26⅝
Thomson News	17	16⅝
Toronto Domn	21⅝	21⅝
Torstar B	25⅛	25⅞
TransAlta Util	15⅝	16
TransCda Pipe	19⅝	19⅝
Triton Finl A	4.15	4⅛
Trimac	16⅛	14⅛
Trizec A	3.97	1.80
Unicorp Energy	3.85	3.70

TSE 300 Index : 4442.20
Previous : 4456.50

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
Amcor	10.22	10.66
ANZ	5.43	5.41
BHP	18.40	18.80
Boral	4.45	4.46
Bougainville	1.30	1.34
Coles Myer	5.10	5.19
Comalco	5.52	5.70
CRA	18.40	18.74
CSR	5	5.19
Dunlop	5.45	5.47
Fosters Brew	1.22	1.29
Goodman Field	1.70	1.72
ICI Australia	10.80	10.88
Magellan	2.15	2.20
MIM	2.91	2.95
Nat Aust Bank	12.18	12.30
News Corp	10.14	10.15
Nine Network	6	6.09
N Broken Hill	3.60	3.84
Pioneer Intl	2.96	2.97
Nmndy Poseidon	2.40	2.43
QCT Resources	1.45	1.47
Santos	4	3.92
TNT	2.43	2.45
Western Mining	7.70	7.85
Westpac Banking	5.20	5.29
Woodside	4.41	4.48

All Ordinaries Index : 2234.30
Previous : 2278.90

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl B	262	267
Alusuisse B new	603	618
BBC Brwn Bov B	1062	1073
Ciba Geigy B	930	940
CS Holdings B	702	710
Elektrow B	4075	4120
Fischer B	1250	1275
Interdiscount B	2230	2210
Jelmoli B	870	880
Landis Gyr R	970	970
Leu Hld B	600	650
Moevenpick B	440	425
Nestle R	1324	1345
Oerlik. Buehrle R	155	154.50
Pargesa Hld B	1615	1680
Roche Hdg PC	7010	7105
Safra Republic	146	145
Sandoz B	4250	4145
Schindler B	7500	7450
Sulzer PC	912	895
Surveillance B	2000	2090
Swiss Bnk Corp B	491	500
Swiss Reinsur R	659	672
Swissair R	840	835
UBS B	1439	1465
Winterthur B	775	770
Zurich Ass B	1492	1500

SBS Index : 1045.22
Previous : 1054.64

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U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Feb. 10

Season High | Season Low | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg | Op.Int

Grains

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 13,928
Wed's open int 50,307 up 458
WHEAT (KBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 4,216
Wed's open int 34,639 off 604
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 51,971
Wed's open int 322,410 up 1904
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 42,341
Wed's open int 170,594 up 1459
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 13,959
Wed's open int 89,347 off 232
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 21,335
Wed's open int 97,254 up 1312

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
[illegible]
Est. sales 13,440 Wed's. sales 17,956
Wed's open int 90,730 off 884
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
[illegible]
Est. sales 744 Wed's. sales 1,099
Wed's open int 12,327 up 201
HOGS (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
[illegible]
Est. sales 3,048 Wed's. sales 6,432
Wed's open int 32,719 off 499
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
[illegible]
Est. sales 5,447 Wed's. sales 4,654
Wed's open int 11,299 off 368

Food

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.
[illegible]
Est. sales 7,790 Wed's. sales 9,034
Wed's open int
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
[illegible]
Est. sales 14,757 Wed's. sales 19,920
Wed's open int 124,726 up 2277
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton
1495 953 Mar 94 1082 1095 1079 1089 +10 12,115
1506 974 May 94 1112 1125 1109 1119 +9 20,094
1365 977 Jul 94 1142 1142 1142 1144 +9 14,800
1377 1020 Sep 94 1165 1174 1165 1170 +7 4,053
1389 1041 Dec 94 1193 1199 1193 1196 +10 4,779
1382 1077 Mar 95 1225 1225 1220 1218 +1 7,819
1400 1111 May 95 1235 1235 1235 1235 −2 5,962
1407 1235 Jul 95 1253 −3 2,456
1350 1275 Sep 95 1268 −3 481
Est. sales 14,457 Wed's. sales 8,361
Wed's open int 88,835 off 267
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 4,577
Wed's open int 17,202 off 69

Metals

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 15,000
Wed's open int 46,532 off 874
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 25,000
Wed's open int 117,455 off 1480
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 2,402
Wed's open int 17,718 off 293
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 25,000
Wed's open int 137,397 up 1491

Financial

US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.
[illegible]
Est. sales 3,434 Wed's. sales 4,065
Wed's open int 48,681 off 2896
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 40,467
Wed's open int 208,486 off 4517
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 88,791
Wed's open int 254,453 off 4327
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 320,080
Wed's open int 432,420 up 1820
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBOT) $1000 x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 5,216
Wed's open int 26,114 off 294
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 284,952
Wed's open int 2,477,394 off 1879
BRITISH POUND (CMER) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001
[illegible]
Est. sales 14,410 Wed's. sales 19,539
Wed's open int 41,894 up 1463
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) $ per dlr.- 1 point equals $0.0001
[illegible]
Est. sales 4,839 Wed's. sales 4,901
Wed's open int 37,158 up 1793
GERMAN MARK (CMER) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001
[illegible]
Est. sales 42,286 Wed's. sales 30,997
Wed's open int 154,480 off 3333
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001
[illegible]
Est. sales 25,165 Wed's. sales 31,453
Wed's open int 87,497 up 1063
SWISS FRANC (CMER) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001
[illegible]
Est. sales 23,305 Wed's. sales 30,065
Wed's open int 48,853 off 2244

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 12,074
Wed's open int 54,658 off 271
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 40,482
Wed's open int 181,517 up 1462
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 152,690
Wed's open int 442,250 off 106
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 27,947
Wed's open int 117,388 up 381

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 40,909
Wed's open int 194,339 off 356
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents
[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 2,221
Wed's open int 4,247 off 232

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,179.30	1172.40
Reuters	1,785.00	1783.40
D.J. Futures	144.88	144.34
Com. Research	227.05	227.67

Strong Year for Communications

Ericsson Profit Doubles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Profit at LM Ericsson AB more than doubled in 1993 on strong growth in the mobile telephone business and a devaluation of the Swedish krona.

The telecommunications-equipment company said Thursday it earned 3.1 billion kronor ($385 million) in 1993, compared with 1.306 billion in 1992. Sales rose to 62.9 billion kronor from 47 billion. The company plans to raise its dividend to 4.5 kronor per share from 3.5.

Despite the better-than-expected results, Ericsson's stock fell 5 kronor, to 356 kronor, amid a wave of selling on the Stockholm bourse. The Affaersvaerlden index fell 1.8 percent, to 1,793.02, and traders said there were few people interested in buying Swedish stocks.

Lars Ramqvist, chairman of Ericsson, said he expected even higher profit in 1994.

The 1993 earnings spurt was led by a 70 percent sales increase in the company's mobile communications division, where orders have increased for nine consecutive quarters.

Ericsson said it has cornered a 40 percent share of worldwide mobile analog market and holds an even greater share of the digital market. Asian markets, in particular, showed strong growth.

As evidence of that, the company said Thursday it had won a mobile telephone system order from Thailand worth 150 million kronor.

The 20 percent devaluation of the Swedish currency in late 1992 also has begun to have a positive impact on earnings, the company said. A drop in value of the krona spurred increased sales to foreign customers.

Ericsson said it had unfilled orders totaling 67.6 billion kronor at the end of 1993, compared with 53.4 billion at the end of 1992.

Earnings in the fourth quarter were reduced by a goodwill charge of 305 million kronor.

Mr. Ramqvist said the company would concentrate on research and development.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Analysts Pleased with BT

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC said third-quarter pretax profit after charges for layoffs was £698 million ($10 million), down 1 percent from the £705 million earned in the year-ago period but at the top end of analysts' expectations.

The company took a £142 million charge for layoffs in the quarter ended Dec. 31, bringing total costs of layoffs in the first three quarters of its financial year to £292 million.

Analysts were expecting BT to earn between £660 million and £700 million, and the results briefly sent shares higher in London. "From our perspective, it was a great quarter," said Robert Morris, an analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co., which had predicted pretax profit of £683 million.

Earnings got a boost from increasing telephone call volume, which analysts saw as a sign of consumer confidence in the British economy. But some of that rise in phone use was spurred by special discounts and other rate cuts.

Sir Iain Vallance, the chairman of British Telecommunications, said the steady growth in demand for service offset the impact of price cuts on the bottom line.

But he added that the full impact of reductions under the current year's price-increase cap "has yet to be felt."

Domestic telephone-call sales grew by 2.3 percent in the nine months and by 3.9 percent in the third quarter.

"The main theme is that inland call volumes continue on a secure growth trend," an analyst said. "This is the third or fourth quarter of improved volume, and they've made the point that growth is outweighing increasing discounts."

BT said sales in the quarter were £3.43 billion, up from 3.28 billion in the 1992 quarter. In the nine months, sales were £10.20 billion, up from £9.81 billion.

International telephone call sales increased by 8.3 percent in the nine months, but the impact of that growth was offset by rate reductions. Telephone-exchange line rental revenue increased by 8.8 percent in the nine months.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

BP Returns to Profit Despite Decline In Energy Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. said Thursday it earned £896 million ($131 million) in 1993, turning around from a £352 million loss in 1992.

The results reflected the company's efforts to buffer itself from plunging crude oil prices by cutting costs and selling various assets. But the company said ample supplies and uncertain demand meant the outlook for oil prices remains weak.

Analysts had been expecting BP to post a larger profit, with most expecting about £1.03 billion.

"They are slightly disappointing results," said Philip Morgan, an analyst with Paribas Capital Markets in London. "The boost from asset sales and exchange rates is unlikely to be repeated in 1994, but this year's figures should still show a slight improvement."

For a while, investors apparently shared that sentiment, bidding the company's stock up to a 52-week high before selling off on a reassessment of longer-term earnings potential in the face of still-weak oil prices. BP shares ended down 5 pence, at 385 pence.

BP also reported that fourth-quarter earnings fell 72 percent from the year-ago period, to £54 million from £193 million. Results for the quarter were reduced by a one-time £284 million charge for reorganizing of the company's European chemicals operation.

The chemicals unit posted a 1993 operating loss of £68 million but should return to profitability in 1994, the company said.

Earnings in the company's exploration and production division fell 20 percent in the fourth quarter from the year-ago period, primarily because of weak crude prices.

BP sold its North Sea crude for an average $15.47 per barrel in the fourth quarter, compared with $19.59 per barrel in the fourth quarter of 1992.

(Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

Lower Costs Help Statoil

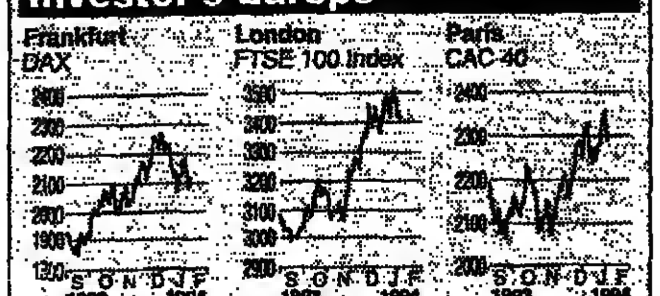
Reuters

OSLO — Norway's state-owned oil company, Statoil A/S, said Thursday that its pretax profit had risen 21 percent in 1993, to 12 billion kroner ($1.6 billion).

Statoil said a reduction in operating costs had compensated for the fact that a rising share of its output comes from marginally profitable fields.

Net financial charges for 1993 were just over 700 million kroner, compared with 2.7 billion the previous year.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	437.32	437.40	-0.02
Brussels	Stock Index	7,755.15	7,766.79	-0.15
Frankfurt	DAX	2,118.96	2,085.29	+1.61
Frankfurt	FAZ	817.86	808.01	+1.12
Helsinki	HEX	1,933.62	1,945.21	-0.60
London	Financial Times 30	2,618.90	2,633.70	-0.56
London	FTSE 100	3,407.00	3,429.10	-0.64
Madrid	General Index	353.53	352.17	+0.39
Milan	MIB	1,085.00	1,094.00	-0.82
Paris	CAC 40	2,296.77	2,302.06	-0.23
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1,793.02	1,826.12	-1.81
Vienna	Stock Index	N.A.	501.63	-
Zurich	SBS	1,045.32	1,054.64	-0.88

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Germany said private industry was not shouldering enough of the risk in making financing proposals for the Transrapid, the planned high-speed magnetic-levitation train; but the consortium that is building the train insisted its plans were realistic.
- Philipp Holzmann AG, a German construction and power-generation company, said it expected to post "good" 1993 results and pay an unchanged dividend of 12 Deutsche marks ($6.82) a share.
- Buderus AG, 80 percent-owned by the troubled German conglomerate Metallgesellschaft AG, said it had profit of 58 million DM in the year ended Sept. 30; it earned 66.9 million DM in the previous period, a nine-month financial year that ended Sept. 30, 1992.
- Volkswagen AG continued to lead in market share in Western Europe, but its share fell to 15.5 percent in January from 16.6 percent in January 1993, according to an industry group's figures for the 12 European Union nations plus Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.
- Volvo AB said it had sold its stake of about 25 percent in the Swedish investment company Custos AB for 1.7 billion kronor ($211 million) and would post a one-time gain of about 916 million kronor.
- Dutch corporate bankruptcies rose 27 percent in 1993, with 5,510 companies filing, the Central Bureau of Statistics said.
- Sulzer AG agreed to merge its worldwide paper businesses with those of J.M. Voith GmbH of Heidenheim, Germany, through a new company to be called Voith Sulzer Papiertechnik.
- Hafslund Nycomed AS, a Norwegian pharmaceuticals and chemicals company, said it had agreed to buy 50 percent of Yew Tree Pharmaceuticals, an anti-cancer research company, from OPG Group of the Netherlands.

Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg, AP, Knight-Ridder

Devalued CFA Causes Ouster Of SCOA Chief

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Jacques Marcelin, chairman of SCOA SA, the import-export concern, after the company dropped his project for expansion into the French large-scale distribution sector, SCOA announced Thursday. Its decision was made because of the recent 50 percent devaluation of the CFA franc, a hard knock for SCOA, which is heavily involved in trading with Africa.

SCOA, controlled by Compagnie Financière de Paribas, said it would "devote itself solely to refocusing its activities with the goal of cutting its debt." A company spokesman, Jean-Pierre Mercier, said Mr. Marcelin had been eager to see the retail projects through, "and so he preferred to lay down his responsibilities."

(AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Amstrad Warns of Possible Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Amstrad PLC said Thursday that it was likely to have a loss for its full year, after reporting a 69 percent drop in first-half profit, to £1.7 million ($2.5 million) from £5.6 million a year earlier.

Alan Sugar, chairman of the consumer electronics concern, said, "Shareholders should recognize the possibility of the company turning in a loss for the full year," which ends June 30.

He said its "best expectations" for the year would be "to try and maintain a break-even position." But he said even that might be "difficult to achieve, particularly if the much-heralded U.K. economic upturn fails to translate into consumer confidence."

Mr. Sugar said margins in consumer electronics remained under pressure because of oversupply, price-cutting and low demand.

"The U.K. market, which is traditionally our largest, has suffered the most," Mr. Sugar said.

Mr. Sugar said the company's second half, which corresponds to the first six months of the calendar year, was normally a period of lower sales than its first half.

Sales in the first half fell 31 percent, to £139.9 million, as Amstrad cut its output of products that could not be sold profitably in current market conditions.

Mr. Sugar said Amstrad had cut costs in its Australian business and did not expect to have a loss in that country.

But Amstrad's Italian business has performed poorly, he said, and is expected to increase its provisions against bad debts.

Amstrad said it would pay an unchanged first-half dividend of 0.2 pence a share, but it said the second-half dividend would depend on the company's results.

Alastair Malcolmsen, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said the first-half profit was below expectations. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

Norske Bank Posts '93 Profit

AFP-Extel News

OSLO — Den norske Bank AS, Norway's largest banking company, said Thursday it had a pretax profit of 982 million kroner ($130 million) last year, reversing a loss of 3.05 billion kroner in 1992.

Net interest income rose 15 percent, to 5.37 billion kroner, and net credit losses were cut 36 percent, to 3.11 billion kroner, the company said. It said other operating income rose 30 percent, to 3.49 billion kroner, while operating profit before loan losses and write-downs was up 63 percent, to 4.25 billion kroner.

Den norske Bank said it cut operating expenses by 7.3 percent last year, after adjusting for inflation and "changes in statutory levies."

Most of the cost cuts were implemented in the first part of 1993, it said, and costs were higher in the fourth quarter because of increased economic activity and a change in the basis for calculating pension expenses caused by falling interest rates.

Group assets at the end of 1993 were estimated at 161 billion kroner, down from 187.6 billion kroner in 1992.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

BOC

1st Quar.	1994	1992
Revenue	843.50	776.80
Pretax Net	(a)18.90	90.80
Per Share	—	0.1181

a: Loss.

BTR

1st Quar.	1994	1993
Revenue	3,430.	3,280.
Pretax Net	498.00	705.00
Per Share	0.073	0.072

France

Total

Year	1993	1992
Profit	2,900.	2,800.
Per Share	13.20	13.80

Norway

Statoil

Year	1993	1992
Revenue	81,100.	74,500.
Oper Net	12,400.	12,600.

United States

Aetna Life

4th Quar.	1993	1992
Revenue	4,194.	4,298.
Net Loss	1,131.	191.90

American Cyanamid

4th Quar.	1993	1992
Revenue	985.40	954.60
Net Inc.	(a)973.20	71.90
Per Share	—	0.80
Year	1993	1992
Revenue	4,277.	4,194.
Net Inc.	(a)1,119.	395.10
Per Share	—	4.35

a: Loss.

Anheuser-Busch Cos

4th Quar.	1993	1992
Revenue	3,264.	3,116.
Net Inc.	164.80	161.60
Per Share	0.62	0.58
Year	1993	1992
Revenue	13,185.	13,062.
Net Inc.	980.60	994.20
Per Share	3.55	3.46

1993 year net excludes charges of $598 million.

CBS

4th Quar.	1993	1993
Revenue	1,043.	968.20
Net Inc.	46.40	33.30
Per Share	2.77	2.14
Year	1993	1993
Revenue	3,510.	3,503.
Net Inc.	326.20	81.00
Per Share	20.39	5.23

Elec. Data Systems

4th Quar.	1993	1992
Revenue	2,314.	2,145.
Net Inc.	202.90	178.00
Per Share	0.42	0.37
Year	1993	1992
Revenue	8,562.	8,219.
Net Inc.	724.00	635.50
Per Share	1.51	1.33

Engelhard

4th Quar.	1993	1992
Revenue	539.35	546.86
Net Inc.	61.56	28.06
Per Share	—	0.28
Year	1992	1992
Revenue	2,151.	2,400.
Net Inc.	672.00	10.62
Per Share	0.01	0.11

Nets include charges of $91.8 million in 1993 quarter and of $16 million vs. $89.5 million in full years.

Ford Motor

4th Quar.	1993	1992
Revenue	27,841.	25,406.
Net Inc.	719.00	(a)840.0
Per Share	1.30	—
Year	1993	1993
Revenue	108,521.	100,132.
Net Inc.	2,529.	(a)7,385
Per Share	4.55	—

a: Loss. Quarter nets include charges of $1.6 million and gains of $13.? million vs. charges of $419 million.

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Finland	F.M.	2,400	40	1,300	700
France	F.F.	1,950	40	1,070	590
Germany*	D.M.	700	32	385	210
Great Britain	£	210	32	115	65
Greece	Dr.	75,000	26	41,000	22,000
Ireland	£Irl.	230	37	125	68
Italy	Lire	500,000	47	275,000	150,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	14,000	26	7,700	4,200
Netherlands	Fl.	770	40	420	230
Norway	N.Kr.	3,500	26	1,900	1,050
Portugal	Esc.	47,000	29	26,000	14,000
Spain	Ptas.	48,000	34	26,500	14,500
– hand deliv. Madrid	Ptas.	55,000	26	27,500	14,500
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	3,100	34	1,700	900
– hand delivery	S.Kr.	3,500	28	1,900	1,000
Switzerland	S.Fr.	610	44	335	185
Rest of Europe & CEI	$	495		265	145
CEI, N. Africa, former French African, Middle East	$	630		345	190
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	$	780		430	235
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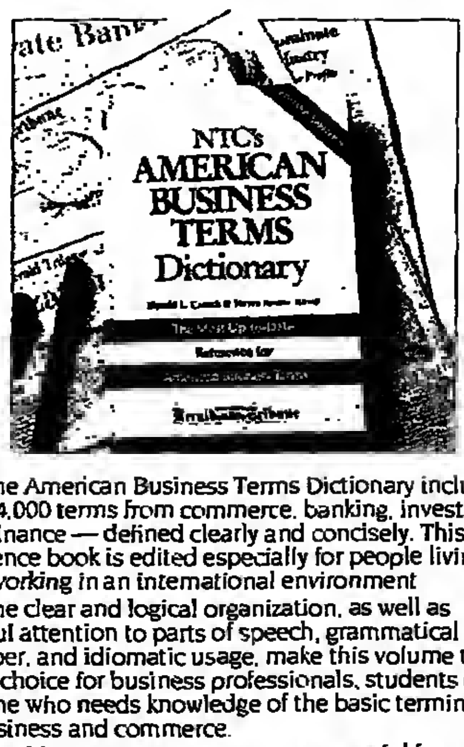

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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هكذا من الأصل

Tokyo Turns to Public Debt, Keeps Spending Rise to 1%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's cabinet on Thursday approved a 73 trillion yen ($672 billion) draft budget for the coming fiscal year, an increase of just 1 percent from the current year and one that raises public debt while reducing aid to localities.

The moderate spending increase was prompted in part by the government's forecast of a sharp decrease in tax revenue for the year that begins April 1.

One of the larger budget increases is a 4 percent rise in spending on public works, aimed at stimulating the economy, to 8.9 trillion yen. Development assistance climbs 4 percent to 1 trillion yen.

Defense spending is projected to rise 0.8 percent to 4.6 trillion yen.

For the first time in five years, the budget resorts to deficit-financing bonds to help pay for an income-tax cut. In Japan, bonds that are used to finance a budget deficit are distinguished from so-called construction bonds, which are used to pay for specific projects.

The budget projects that tax revenue will fall 12 percent, to 53.6 trillion yen from 61.3 trillion yen projected in last year's initial budget draft.

The ministry said the majority of that drop was due to a reduction in income taxes and local residence taxes announced by the government this week, with the rest caused by lower tax payments from individuals and companies whose incomes were cut by Japan's severe and continuing recession.

To make up for its drop in income, the government will increase its issuance of bonds and reduce subsidies to local governments.

The Finance Ministry estimates the government will issue nearly 14 trillion yen of construction bonds and deficit-covering bonds in the year starting April 1. Last year's budget called for issuing 8 trillion yen of bonds. The budget's dependence on bonds will be 18.7 percent, the second-highest ratio in Japan's postwar history, after 19.2 percent in 1987.

The cabinet's approval of the budget came only a few hours before Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's departure for Washington for talks with President Bill Clinton.

The draft budget was delayed for a month and a half by wrangling in parliament over the tax cut and over political reforms.

The cabinet also approved a third supplementary budget for this year, totaling 2.1 trillion yen, to help implement the tax cut and other economic measures announced this week.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Kumagai Gumi Sets Sales Of Real Estate in Britain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Kumagai Gumi Co. will sell 70 billion yen ($644 million) of overseas properties and liquidate some of its overseas real estate units before the current financial year ends March 31, its managing director, Saidatsugu Uesugi, said Thursday.

He said most of the properties sold would be those in Britain, where the real estate market is more active than in some other countries. Kumagai also has properties in the United States and the Pacific region, including Australia.

After the sales, Kumagai will have about 540 billion yen of unsold overseas properties, Mr. Uesugi said. Kumagai aggressively expanded its development business, especially overseas, in the late 1980s and has been hit by the prolonged worldwide property slump.

But separately Thursday, the construction company raised its profit forecast for the current year. It said it expected unconsolidated pretax profit of 20 billion yen, rather than the 9 billion yen estimated in November, because of its cost-cutting efforts and a decline in interest expenses. It had current profit of 29.64 billion yen in the previous year.

Its forecast of net profit was unchanged from November's estimate of 1 billion yen, but it said it expected sales to total 840 billion yen, rather than 900 billion yen. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Digging Sydney's Metals

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — American demand for shares in base-metal mining companies has given a powerful lift to Australian stocks in recent weeks, but with market's key index falling 4 percent this week, analysts are wondering whether the boom can last.

The rise in the All Ordinaries index over the past year has been spectacular. Its close of 2,234.3 on Thursday is 41 percent higher than the level a year ago and 21 percent above the level just six months ago. But it was down 98.5 points from the close last week.

In recent weeks, analysts said, offshore money has been flowing into the market. Much of the investment was ascribed to American mutual and pension funds attracted by prospects of capital gains in resource stocks, which would benefit from an acceleration of world economic growth.

"The main driving force has been foreign money," said Peter Wetherall, director and head of research at McIntosh Baring. "The U.S. funds have been the big swinger." He added the major concern he had about the Australian market was that commodity prices might fall if consumer demand for metals failed to catch up with supply.

Mark O'Brien, manager of Australian equity operations at AMP Investments in Sydney, said: "What we don't know is whether the Americans are going to be short-term or long-term players. Just a halt to their buying would give the market some indigestion."

In the last three months, an American investor in an Australian stock that simply kept pace with the All Ordinaries Index would have made a 25 percent gain in U.S. dollar terms. About half would have come from the rise of the market and the rest from the appreciation of the Australian dollar.

Among the miners, the stock of CRA Ltd. has risen about 26 percent in the past three months. In the same period, the value of stock in MIM Holdings Ltd. jumped nearly 48 percent; Western Mining Corp., 54 percent; Comalco Ltd., 61 percent; and Pasminco Ltd., 95 percent.

Western Mining reported on Thursday a 38 percent rise in net income for the six months through Dec. 31, Bloomberg Business News reported from Sydney. Most of the gains came from the company's interest in Alcoa of Australia, the aluminum producer. Its nickel operations lost money and gold revenue was little changed.

Also reflecting current weakness in the metals industry, which investors apparently are betting will end, Broken Hill Proprietary Co. said on Wednesday that it had accepted an average 7.6 percent reduction in the price of iron ore sold to Japanese steel mills. The reduction reflects the slump in the Japanese steel industry.

Many analysts, however, said the current pullback in stock prices was a healthy consolidation and that there has been little sign of panic selling. "This was a correction we had to have," said John Bowie Wilson, director of Hambros Equities Ltd. in Sydney.

Jobs Increase in Australia

Bloomberg Business News

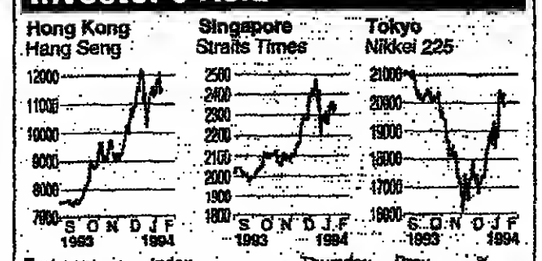
CANBERRA — The unemployment rate fell in January to its lowest level in 20 months, the government announced Thursday, and employment rose for a fifth consecutive month.

The jobless rate fell to 10.6 percent from 10.7 percent the month before — contrary to many economists' forecasts of a rise — and from a peak of 11.3 percent in late 1992. Employment grew by 22,000, to a seasonally adjusted 7,874,600.

The decrease in the unemployment rate was achieved even though a larger number of people were actively looking for work, the government said. The participation rate, used as an indicator of the number of people seeking jobs, rose one point, to 63.1 percent.

"These figures are good, very good," said John Fraser, an economist with SBC Australia, a unit of Swiss Bank Corp. "They are consistent with an economy showing clear and broad signs of strength."

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	Closed	11,504.00	-
Singapore	Straits Times	Closed	2,341.60	-
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,234.30	2,270.90	-1.61
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	19,990.70	19,841.38	+0.75
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	Closed	1,108.72	-
Bangkok	SET	1,410.53	1,403.63	+0.49
Seoul	Composite Stock	Closed	923.00	-
Taipei	Weighted Price	Closed	6,294.13	-
Manila	Composite	3,013.76	2,995.33	+0.62
Jakarta	Stock Index	N.A.	580.65	-
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,364.82	2,369.16	-0.18
Bombay	National Index	1,939.44	1,937.19	+0.12

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **China's customs statistics** said 1993 exports of crude and oil products were 23.15 million metric tons (162 million barrels), down 13.9 percent, while imports surged 72 percent, to 33.03 million tons, according to Nihon Keizai Shimbun of Japan. It was the first time China had been a net importer of crude oil and oil products in 30 years, an event that had been widely expected to occur in 1994.

• **Noble China Inc.** agreed to buy a 70 percent interest in a brewery in Shouguang, Shandong province, for about 20.2 million Canadian dollars ($15 million) from **China Coast Property Development Ltd.**; China Coast is owned by Li Chui Chuen, who is a brother of the controlling shareholder of Noble China, Lei Kat Cheong.

• **Great Eastern Shipping Ltd.** of India is planning a second Euroissue to raise funds for buying ships. Great Eastern last month raised $100 million from an issue of global depositary receipts.

• **Coca-Cola Amatil Ltd.** said a 9 percent rise in Australian sales and expansion in Asia and Eastern Europe pushed net profit last year up 45 percent to a record 94.4 million Australian dollars ($68 million).

• **The Bank of Thailand** governor, Vijit Supinit, says he sees no reason for a devaluation of the baht despite recent speculation that a widening Thai current account deficit would require one. He also said that gross domestic product could grow more than 8 percent in 1994.

• **Nippon Ido Tsushi Corp.**, a cellular phone company, says it will promote **Motorola Inc.**'s phone system by investing 30 billion yen ($276 million) to expand the area served by Motorola's cellular phone system over the next two years, thus ending its policy of expanding Motorola rival **Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.**'s service.

• **The Bank of Japan** said that commercial-bank lending rose 0.5 percent from a year earlier in January, after a 0.5 percent increase in December.

• **Jusco Co.** is to wind up three units, involving write-offs totaling 7.38 billion yen. The units are **Sanyo Jusco KK, Nihon Direct KK** and **Autorama Life Tokai.**

• **Sumitomo Corp.** says it will invest in a partnership with **Tele-Communications Inc.** and other investors to buy three cable television operators serving in the Southeast United States.

• **IBM Japan Inc.** shed about 1,500 workers over a four-month period beginning in October, Jiji Press reported.

Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder

India Moves to Ring In a Modern Age of Telecom Services

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

NEW DELHI — Nagarajan Vittal, the self-styled "Gorbachev of India's telecoms," has six phones, most ringing at once, in an office crowded with bureaucrats, lobbyists and salesmen who would rather wait in person than test their luck with India's woeful telephone system.

That leaves just under 7 million phones for his 870 million countrymen, a service vacuum that has prompted India to welcome, but not yet reward, foreign telecommunications companies rushing into the country.

"The Indian people are fed up," said Mr. Vittal. As chairman of India's Telecom Comission, he is pushing for more telephones for the masses and massive reforms likely to upset the 470,000 bureaucrats and heavily unionized workers in India's Department of Telecommunications.

"My actions are popular with the people, but within the system there is still great resistance to change," said Mr. Vittal, a career civil servant. He is trying to set up a regulatory body separate from the telephone system, split the national system into four regional operations and end large-scale abuses within it.

After a four- to eight-year wait or a 30,000 rupee ($967) bribe, customers resourceful enough to get a new telephone line installed can find that unscrupulous workers "rent" their line to other people who dial internationally for hours. The original owner still gets the bill.

On the other hand, some residents of New Delhi and Bombay say they have never received a telephone bill, but instead are regularly visited by phone company workers who demand unofficial payments. Meanwhile, thousands of villages, where the majority of Indians live, have no telephones.

The government is trying to remedy the situation by eliminating mismanagement and by courting international investment to help it install 20 million telephones by 2000. Its ability to succeed is widely seen as a prerequisite for India's economic takeoff.

The foreign companies competing to be the first through the country's bureaucratic and legal maze to profitability say India's dealings with them are an early test of its overall welcome for foreign business.

"India has taken the intellectual leap on telecoms reform many other countries have found so difficult," said a Hong Kong-based analyst who estimates that the country needs at least $20 billion in investment to meet its immediate goals.

Foreign telephone company representatives in India think that it could cost as much as $40 billion to give only one in 10 people of India's middle class their own fully functioning phone line.

"I am reasonably confident India will create the right conditions to attract the necessary capital, but exactly how it plays out and who succeeds among the foreign groups is anyone's guess," the analyst said.

Twenty-one international companies are vying for contracts to provide basic equipment and expertise, value-added, high-tech services such as pagers, mobile phones and dedicated small-scale satellite networks, and in few deals — such as one proposed by U S West Inc. — entire domestic systems to rival the existing, inadequate facilities.

The Indian government has guaranteed its established international carrier, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. a monopoly, but the domestic situation is not clear; Videsh Sanchar Nigam is trying to gain permission to enter the domestic market alongside new foreign players.

However, court battles between bidders for paging and mobile-phone franchises and a top-level decision-making vacuum on other major contracts illustrate the desperate need for institutional reforms.

Companies that were unsuccessful in their first applications for franchises challenged the process in court and won. But then, in the case of cellular phone licences, companies that applied to operate in one city but were then directed to another location instead, appealed the overturning of the first awards. Decisions are pending.

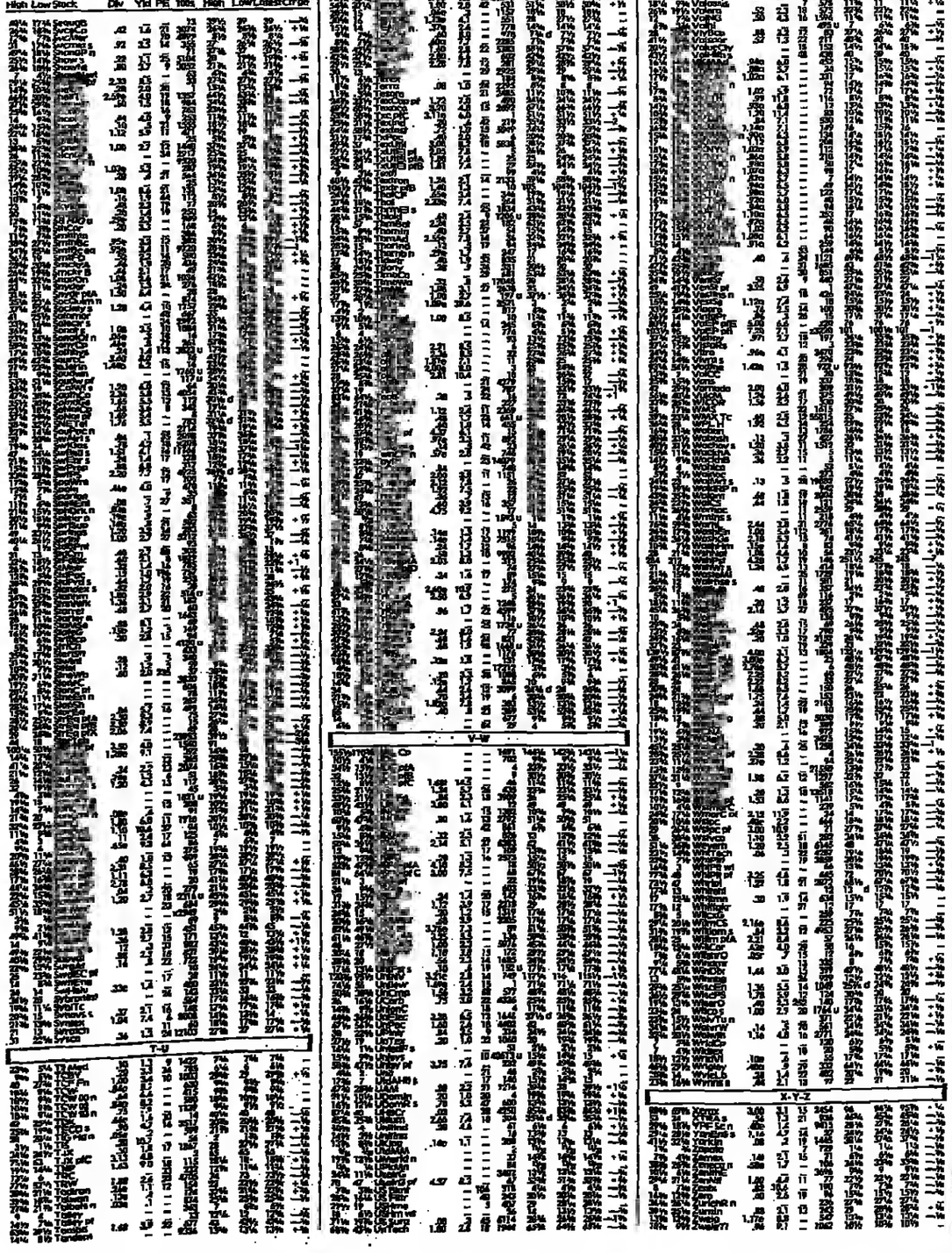
"We cannot really do anything until basic telecom reforms are under way and a regulatory body established," said Anton Abrahams of Telestra Corp., the overseas arm of Australia's government-owned telecommunications company. "Once that happens, interconnection fees to the existing network can be set and we can all avoid ending up in court for every new contract."

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)



BOOK: 'Made in Japan' It May Be, but It's Unrevealing Industry Analysis

Continued from Page 11

mada said. The problems with the work stem in large measure from the relative isolation and poverty of Japanese academia. Unlike their counterparts at MIT, who had the money, motivation and access to conduct independent research, Japanese scholars found that they could not proceed independently.

"In Japan, it's impossible to organize a study of industry without the cooperation of industry," said Kazuaki Marumo, director of research at the Japan Techno-Economics Society, the semigovernmental group that oversaw the project. "If a company were approached by an academic alone," he said, "they'd be extremely reluctant to part with any information."

He added that Japanese academics, unlike their American counterparts, had few close contacts with industry.

"Made in Japan" is two years behind schedule. One year was lost in the process of assembling teams of academic and corporate researchers and obtaining 200 million yen ($1.8 million) from 34 companies to fund the project.

Once research began, the problem became one of reconciling inconsistencies between two groups that traditionally have had little contact. Mr. Shimada recalled that the corporate side said, " 'Please don't refer to the fact that we've had any problems with American competitors.' "

He added, "We were operating under the assumption that problems didn't exist."

The collapse of the economic bubble further complicated efforts to sort out the structural problems afflicting Japanese industry. Although scholars by the late 1980s had a sense of problems to come, many in industry were slow to acknowledge the way the bubble had distorted their performance. Many basked in the analysis of "Made in America," which heaped praise on Japanese business practices such as teamwork, in-house training, and patient capital facilitating research and development spending.

As one would expect, a diversity of views made the task of editing the group project cumbersome. But it was made even more difficult by the sophistry of Japanese scholars.

The solution was to hire a retired editor from Japan's best-selling newspaper, Yomiuri Shimbun. His goal was to cut one-third of the material so the book could come in at under 500 pages in Japanese.

"Made in Japan" is the provisional title of the book, which will be published in Japanese at the end of April. An English-language publisher is being sought.

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NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
		A								
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		B-C								
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		D-E-F								
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		G-H								
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AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
		A								
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		R-S								
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		T-U-V								
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Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a – dividend also extra(s).
b – annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c – liquidating dividend.
cld – called.
d – new yearly low.
e – dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g – dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i – dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j – dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k – dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
m – new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd – next day delivery.
P/E – price-earnings ratio.
r – dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividends.
s – stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls – sales.
t – dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u – new yearly high.
v – trading halted.
vj – in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd – when distributed.
wi – when issued.
ww – with warrants.
x – ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xds – ex-distribution.
xw – without warrants.
y – ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld – yield.
z – sales in full.

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m Alpha Futures Fd (Dec 31) $ 222.46
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m Alpha Tildale Fd (Jan 31) $ 168.21
m Alpha Worthington (Jan 31) $ 113.97
m Buch-Alpha Eurfide Dec 31 Ecu 146.57
m Curr-Alpha Hlth Cr Jan 31 $ 372.62
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m Hemisphere Neutral Dec 31 $ 114.40
m Lotinvest Value $
m NichAppl Aurelia (Jan 31) $ 182.77
m Pacif RIM Opp BVI (Jan 31) $ 116.06 E
m Ringaeu Int'l Fund (Jan 31) $ 84.64
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m Japan Gtd Fd B (31/01/94) $ 109.33
m Dual Futures Fd Cl A Units $ 130.15
m Dual Futures Fd Cl C Units $ 119.56
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl A $ 130.258
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl B $ 117.292
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 2 Cl C $ 104.809
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 2 Cl D $ 104.941
m Indosuez Curr. Cl A Units $ 108.946
m Indosuez Curr. Cl B Units $ 111.724
w IPNA - 3 $ 435.00
d ISA Asian Growth Fund $ 85.35
d ISA Japan Rec. Growth Fd Y 802.00
d ISA Pacific Gold Fund $ 20.28
d ISA Asian Income Fund $ 12.69
d Indosuez Korea Fund $ 11.87
w Shanghai Fund $ 13.46
w Himalayan Fund $ 20.34
w Manila Fund $ 28.33
w Malacca Fund $ 21.72
w Siam Fund $ 58.88
d Indosuez Hong Kong Fund $ 61.280
d Oriental Venture Trust $ 71.305
d North American Trust $ 38.970
d Singap & Malay Trust $ 30.100
d Pacific Trust HK$ 38.245
d Tasman Fund $ 7.360
d Japan Fund $ 16.840
w Managed Trust $ 40.175
d Japan Warrant Fund $ 0.81
d Worldwide Growth Fund $ 4.87
w Indosuez High Yld Bd Fd $ 103.82
b Maxi France FF 5483.98
w Maxi France 95 FF 5441.14
BANQUE SCANDINAVE A LUXEMBOURG
BSS UNIVERSAL FUND (SICAV)
d Eurosec ECU A (Div) Ecu 140.8076
d Eurosec ECU B (Cap) Ecu 140.8076
d Intelsec USD A (Div) $ 22.2600
d Intelsec USD B (Cap) $ 23.5150
d Intelbond USD A (Div) $ 17.4598
d Intelbond USD B (Cap) $ 20.8389
d Finnsec Global FM A (Div) FM 246.3638
d Finnsec Global FM B (Cap) FM 246.3638
d Intelbond FRF A (Div) FF 127.9770
d Intelbond FRF B (Cap) FF 158.8000
d Far East USD A (Div) $ 28.9225
d Far East USD B (Cap) $ 28.9576
d Japan JPY A (Div) Y 1152.0601
d Japan JPY B (Cap) Y 1152.0601
d Parsec FRF B (Cap) FF 128.6933
d Latin America USD A (Div) $ 27.4684
d Latin America USD B (Cap) $ 27.4684
d North America USD A (Div) $ 14.8927
d North Amer USD B (Cap) $ 14.8927
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA
w Intelbond Chf SF 89.71
w Intelsec Chf SF 236.07
w Swissfund Chf SF 187.17
BANQUE SCS ALLIANCE-CREDIT BANK-
(41 22) 346-1281, Geneva
w Pleiade North Am Equities $ 104.82
w Pleiade Europe Equities Ecu 101.42
w Pleiade Asia Pacific Eq $ 98.07
w Pleiade Environment Eq $ 100.63
w Pleiade Dollar Bonds $ 103.46
w Pleiade ECU Bonds Ecu 110.71
w Pleiade FF Bonds FF 109.56
w Pleiade Euro Conv Bonds SF 101.85
w Pleiade Dollar Reserve $ 100.37
w Pleiade ECU Reserve Ecu 101.76
w Pleiade SF Reserve SF 101.30
w Pleiade FF Reserve FF 101.45
BARCLAYS INTL FUND MANAGERS
Hong Kong, Tel: (852) 8261900
d China (PRC) $ 10.845
d Hong Kong $ 49.383
d Indonesia $ 14.437
d Japan $ 9.880
d Korea $ 13.266
d Malaysia $ 27.714
d Philippines $ 29.178
d Singapore $ 18.933
d Thailand $ 34.487
d South East Asia $ 42.308
BDD GROUP OF FUNDS
w BDD US$ Cash Fund $ 5294.35
w BDD Ecu Cash Fund Ecu 4832.93
w BDD Swiss Franc Cash SF 5019.11
w BDD Int. Bond Fund-US$ $ 5771.72
w BDD Int. Bond Fund-Ecu Ecu 7340.09
w BDD N American Equity Fd $ 5002.89
w BDD European Equity Fund Ecu 6528.82
w BDD Asian Equity Fund $ 1674.85
m BDD US Small Cap Fund $ 1041.77
w Eurofinanciere Fixed Inc FF 11359.33
w Eurofin Multi-Cy Bd Fd FF 10010.72
BELINVEST MGMT (GSY) LTD
w Belinvest-Brazil $ 1311.56
w Belinvest-Global $ 1093.93
w Belinvest-Israel $ 1022.85
w Belinvest-Multibond $ 1091.23
w Belinvest-Superior $ 1074.37
BNP LUXEMBOURG
INTER CASH
f France Monetaire FF 14591.90
f France Securite FF 17389.47
f Inter Cash DM DM 2716.17
f Inter Cash Ecu Ecu 1891.93
f Inter Cash GBP £ 1446.07
f Inter Cash USD $ 1231.37
f Inter Cash Yen Y 145191
INTER OPTIMUM
w Interbond USD $ 1444.98
w BEF/LUF BF 108243.00
w Multidevises DM DM 3088.58
w USD $ 1388.94
w FRF FF 15956.33
w ECU Ecu 1366.16
INTER STRATEGIE
w Australie $ 1344.42
w France FF 13303.09
w Europe du Nord £ 1378.02
w Europe du Centre DM 3827.06
w Europe du Sud Ecu 998.06
w Japon Y 121538
w Amerique du Nord $ 1627.97
w Sud-Est Asiatique $ 1943.98
BUCHANAN FUND LIMITED
c% Bank of Bermuda Ltd: (809) 295-4000
f Global Hedge USD $ 13.91
f Global Hedge GBP £ 14.51
f European & Atlantic $ 13.54
f Pacific $ 13.97
f Emerging Markets $ 24.38
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
d Fructilux - Obl. Fees A FF 8427.57
d Fructilux - Obl. Euro B Ecu 1586.27
w Fructilux - Actions Fees C FF 10146.16
d Fructilux - Actions Euro D Ecu 1860.00
d Fructilux - Court Terme E FF 8447.30
d Fructilux - D Mark F DM 1063.51
CALLANDER
w Callander Emer. Growth $ 132.40
w Callander F-Assot $ 149.71
w Callander F-Austrian AS 1406.60
w Callander F-Spanish Pta 9998.00
w Callander F-US Health Cares 80.35
w Callander Swiss Growth SF 159.12
CAMPBELL (BERMUDA) LTD
w Gibi Institutional (14 Jan) $ 934.67
w Gibi Investors (14 Jap) $ 1008.80
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP
d CI Canadian Growth Fd C$ 6.54
d CI North American Fd C$ 7.36
d CI Pacific Fund C$ 10.63
d CI Global Fund C$ 10.00
d CI Emerg Markets Fd C$ 9.91
d CI European Fund C$ 5.94
d Canada Guar. Mortgage Fd C$ 19.86
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
w Capital Int'l Fund $ 137.49
w Capital Italia SA $ 43.39
CDC INTERNATIONAL
w CEP Court Terme FF 171570.45
w GFI Long Terme FF 1517280.60
CIC GROUP
d Oblicic Court Terme FF 17431.99
d Oblicic Monetaire FF 16756.24
CINDAM BRAZIL FUND
d Cindam Equity Fund $ 148.4598
d Cindam Balanced Fund $ 104.7359
CITIBANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477 95 71
d Citinvest Global Bond $ 184.19
d Citinvest FGP USD $ 1298.50
d Citinvest FGP ECU Ecu 1366.86
d Citinvest Selector $ 1747.22
d Citicurrencies USD $ 1616.24
d Citicurrencies DEM DM 140.28
d Citicurrencies GBP £ 160.45
d Citicurrencies Yen Y 12247.80
d Citiport N.A. Equity $ 245.34
d Citiport Cont. Euro Equity Ecu 194.90
d Citiport UK Equity £ 153.96
d Citiport French Equity FF 1599.57
d Citiport German Equity DM 95.30
d Citiport Japan Equity Y 4833.00
d Citiport IAPEC $ 202.14
d Citiport Eamec $ 197.45
d Citiport N.A.S Bond $ 144.21
d Citiport Euro Bond Ecu 164.45
d Managed Currency Fund $ 143.86
d Citimarkets Global Equity $ 129.12
d Citimarkets Global Bond $ 130.88
d Citimarkets Euro Equity $ 132.90
w Citiaids Glob Emerg Mkts $ 144.19
CITIBANK (PARIS) S.A.
w Citi 96 Cap Gtd $ 10712.437
CITITRUST
w US $ Equities $ 277.27666
w US $ Money Market $ 15.08806
w US $ Bonds $ 17.58531
w Citiland $ 1368.64353
m Citiperformance Ptfl S.A. $ 15.69442
w The Good Earth Fund $ 13.41482
COMGEST (33-1) 44 70 75 10
w Comgest Asia $ 1424.25
b Comgest Europe SF 1269.01
CONCEPT FUND
b WAM Global Hedge Fd $ 1135.05
b WAM Intl Bd Hedge Fd $ 1020.74
COWEN ASSET MANAGEMENT
Cowen Enterprise Fund N.V.
w Class A Shs $ 1412.56
w Class B Shs $ 1755.48
CREDIT AGRICOLE
INDEXIS
d Indexis USA/S&P 500 $ 18.96
d Indexis Japan/Nikkei Y 1787.15
d Indexis G Brit/FTSE £ 14.48
d Indexis France/CAC 40 FF 168.20
d Indexis C.T. FF 114.22
MONAXIS
d Court Terme USD $ 16.78
d Court Terme DEM DM 30.41
d Court Terme JPY Y 2270.17
d Court Terme GBP £ 13.22
d Court Terme FRF FF 125.48
d Court Terme ESP Pta 2924.74
d Court Terme ECU Ecu 19.74
MOSAIS
d Actions Int'l Diversifiees FF 135.85
d Actions Nord-Americaines $ 23.59
d Actions Japonaises Y 1929.54
d Actions Anglaises £ 15.80
d Actions Allemandes DM 40.28
d Actions Francaises FF 156.59
d Actions Esp. & Port. Pta 4170.54
d Actions Italiennes Lit 34779.37
d Actions Bassin Pacifique $ 39.00
d Oblig Int'l Diversifiees FF 132.56
d Oblig Nord-Americaines $ 19.54
d Oblig Japonaises Y 2080.10
d Oblig Anglaises £ 14.15
d Oblig Allemandes DM 40.03
d Oblig Francaises FF 159.38
d Oblig Esp. & Port. Pta 2812.40
d Oblig Convert. Intern. FF 159.89
d Court Terme Ecu Ecu 21.53
d Court Terme USD $ 17.24
d Court Terme FRF FF 139.59
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
d Elysees Monetaire FF 98583.54
d Sam Actiocash USD B $ 1098.74
CREDIT SUISSE
d CSF Bonds SF 93.30
d Bond Valor Swf SF 117.42
d Bond Valor US - Dollar $ 126.02
d Bond Valor D - Mark DM 118.30
d Bond Valor Yen Y 10991.64
d Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 111.49
d Convert Valor Swf SF 180.77
d Convert Valor US - Dollar $ 210.81
d CSF International SF 143.25
d Actions Suisses SF 911.42
d Europa Valor SF 258.83
d Energie - Valor SF 155.34
d Pacific - Valor SF 140.25
d CS Gold Valor $ 152.08
d CS Tiger Fund $ 1303.92
d CS Ecu Bond A Ecu 110.00
d CS Ecu Bond B Ecu 188.36
d CS Gulden Bond A Fl 105.18
d CS Gulden Bond B Fl 150.02
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd A Pta 32808.50
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd B Pta 34380.40
d CS Prime Bond A DM 114.22
d CS Prime Bond B DM 156.22
d CS Europa Bond A DM 294.08
d CS Europa Bond B DM 369.07
d CS Netherlands Fd A FL 429.95
d CS Fixed I SF 7% 1/96 SF 106.21
d CS Fixed I DM 8% 1/96 DM 106.66
d CS Fixed I Ecu 8 3/4% 1/96 Ecu 107.88
d CS Swiss Franc Bond A SF 278.90
d CS Swiss Franc Bond B SF 308.56
d CS Germany Fund A DM 267.51
d CS Germany Fund B DM 277.50
d CS Euro Blue Chips A DM 284.81
d CS Euro Blue Chips B DM 296.43
d CS Short-T. Bond $ A $ 102.22
d CS Short-T. Bond $ B $ 140.46
d CS Short-T. Bond DM A DM 103.52
d CS Short-T. Bond DM B DM 156.78
d CS Money Market Fd $ $ 1780.30
d CS Money Market Fd DM DM 1722.64
d CS Money Market Fd £ £ 2321.28
d CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 144580.86
d CS Money Market Fd C$ C$ 1286.55
d CS Money Market Fd Ecu Ecu 1365.32
d CS Money Market Fd SF SF 5772.83
d CS Money Market Fd HFl Fl 1188.03
d CS Money Market Fd Lit Lit 1280877.74
d CS Money Market Fd FF FF 6085.43
d CS Money Market Fd Pta Pta 122846.03
d CS Money Market Fd BEF BF 56231.34
d CS Oeko-Protec A DM 256.59
d CS Oeko-Protec B DM 279.45
d CS North-American A $ 257.90
d CS North-American B $ 266.90
d CS UK Fund A £ 124.55
d CS UK Fund B £ 127.05
d CS France Fund A FF 1149.59
d CS France Fund B FF 1210.41
d CS Euroreal DM 101.44
d CS Italy Fund A Lit 259652.50
d CS Italy Fund B Lit 265975.00
d CS Netherlands Fd B FL 437.57
d CS FF Bond A FF 1128.92
d CS FF Bond B FF 1210.40
d CS Capital SFR 2000 SF 1588.61
d CS Capital DM 2000 DM 1493.46
d CS Capital DM 1997 DM 1778.80
d CS Capital Ecu 2000 Ecu 1403.93
d CS Capital FF 2000 FF 1476.34
d CS Japan Megatrend SFR SF 261.79
d CS Japan Megatrend Yen Y 25766.50
d CS Portf Inc SFR A/B SF 1055.20
d CS Portf Bal SFR SF 1076.55
d CS Portf Growth SFR SF 1079.11
d CS Portf Inc DM A/B DM 1087.93
d CS Portf Bal DM DM 1108.54
d CS Portf Growth DM DM 1110.17
d CS Portf Inc US$ A/B $ 1020.57
d CS Portf Bal US$ $ 1046.63
d CS Portf Growth US$ $ 1054.59
d CS Eq Fd Emerg Mkts $ 1366.74
d CS Eq Fd Small Cap USA $ 1069.34
d CS Eq Fd Small Eur DM 1087.29
DARIER HENTSCH GROUP
Tel 41-22 708 68 37
d DH Major Markets Fund SF 11159.00
d Hentsch Treasury Fd SF 11214.80
d Samurai Portfolio SF 329.80
DISCOUNT BANK GROUP
w Multicurr. Bond SF 1457.36
w Dolvai Bond $ 1229.52
w Eurovai Equity Ecu 1405.75
w N. America Equity $ 1419.88
w Pacific Equity $ 1304.92
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
d Concentra + DM 53.91
d Int'l Rentenfond + DM 78.30
DUBIN & SWIECA ASSET MANAGEMENT
Tel : (809) 945 1400 Fax : (809) 945 1488
b Highbridge Capital Corp $ 12432.54
m Overlook Performance Fd $ 2354.07
m Pacific RIM Op Fd $ 116.06 E
EBC FUND MANAGERS (Jersey) LTD
1-3 Seale St, St Helier : 0534-36331
EBC TRADED CURRENCY FUND LTD
d Capital $ 23.381
d Income $ 14.842
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
d Long Term $ 34.0929
d Long Term - DMK DM 118.5794
EQUIFLEX LIMITED
w Class C / North America Fl 19.47
ERMITAGE LUX (352-4073 70)
w Ermitage Selz Fund $ 71.94
w Ermitage Asian Hedge Fd $ 13.19
w Ermitage Euro Hedge Fd DM 14.73
w Ermitage Crosby Asia Fd $ 22.57
w Ermitage Amer Hdg Fd $ 10.17
w Ermitage Emer Mkts Fd $ 16.61
EUROPA FUNDS LIMITED
d American Equity Fund $ 267.65
d American Option Fund $ 212.77
w Asian Equity Fd $ 140.51
w European Equity Fd $ 128.81
EVEREST CAPITAL (809) 292 2200
m Everest Capital Intl Ltd $ 132.33
FIDELITY INT'L INV. SERVICES (Lux)
d Discovery Fund $ 21.48
d Far East Fund $ 79.40
d Fid. Amer. Assets $ 287.75
d Fid. Amer. Values IV $ 118211.00
d Frontier Fund $ 40.61
d Global Ind Fund $ 20.70
d Global Selection Fund $ 22.76
d International Fund $ 20.73
d New Europe Fund $ 13.76
d Orient Fund $ 126.88
d Pacific Fund $ 408.96
d Special Growth Fund $ 48.51
d World Fund $ 123.22
FINMANAGEMENT SA-Lugano(41.91/230312)
w Delta Premium Corp. $ 1165.00
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555
w Scanlands Int'l Growth Fd $ 1.12
FUND MARKETING GROUP (BID)
P.O. Box 2001, Hamilton, Bermuda
m FMG Global (31 Dec) $ 15.59
m FMG N. Amer. (31 Dec) $ 12.51
m FMG Europe (31 Dec) $ 11.75
m FMG EMG MKT (31 Dec) $ 13.74
m FMG Q (31 Dec) $ 11.03
GAIA CURRENCY FUNDS
w Gaia Hedge II $ 161.80
w Gaia Hedge III $ 19.14
w Gaia Swiss Franc Fd SF 56.46
w GAIA Fx $ 120.58
m Gaia Guaranteed Cl. I $ 87.91
m Gaia Guaranteed Cl. II $ 87.86
GARTMORE INDOSUEZ FUNDS 09/02/94
Tel : (352) 46 54 24 470
Fax : (352) 46 54 23
BOND PORTFOLIOS
d DEM Bond Dis 5.75 DM 4.62
d Diverbond Dis 2.89 SF 3.25
d Dollar Bond Dis 2.32 $ 2.58
d European Bd Dis 1.24 Ecu 1.36
d French Franc Dis 10.72 FF 13.74
d Global Bond Dis 2.22 $ 2.50
EQUITY PORTFOLIOS
d ASEAN $ 9.86
d Asia Pacific $ 5.15
d Continental Europe Ecu 1.57
d Developing Markets $ 5.10
d France FF 12.55
d Germany DM 5.64
d International $ 2.69
d Japan Y 268.00
d North America $ 2.73
d Switzerland SF 4.21
d United Kingdom £ 1.72
RESERVE FUNDS
d DEM Dis 5.52 DM 6.180
d Dollar Dis 2.07 $ 2.145
d French Franc FF 12.55
d Yen Reserve Y 285.7
GEFINOR FUNDS
London : 071-4994171, Geneva : 41-22355530
w East Investment Fund $ 778.31
w Scottish World Fund $ 490.0919
w State St. American $ 348.97
GENESEE FUND Ltd
w (A) Genesee Eagle $ 134.44
w (B) Genesee Short $ 64.35
w (C) Genesee Opportunity $ 157.24
w (F) Genesee Non-Equity $ 143.71
GEO LOGOS
w II Straight Bond B Ecu 1056.77
w II Pacific Bond B SF 1447.20
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT
OFFSHORE FUNDS
11 Athol St,Douglas,I of Man 44-624-626837
w GAMerica $ 434.03
w GAM Arbitrage $ 391.84
w GAM ASEAN $ 510.22
w GAM Australia $ 234.54
w GAM Boston $ 380.95
m GAM-Cargill Minnetonka $ 105.72
w GAM Combined DM 148.09
w GAM Cross-Market $ 111.59
w GAM European $ 96.82
w GAM France FF 3178.86
w GAM Franc-val SF 279.89
w GAM GAMCO $ 219.24
w GAM High Yield $ 161.91
w GAM East Asia Inc $ 801.54
w GAM Japan $ 849.09
w GAM Money Mkts US$ $ 100.26
d Do Sterling £ 100.57
d Do Swiss Franc SF 100.44
d Do Deutschmark DM 108.65
d Do Yen Y 10009.00
w GAM Allocated Mlti-Fd $ 186.26
w GAM Emerg Mkts Mlti-Fd $ 109.88
w GAM Mlti-Europe US$ $ 151.61
w GAM Mlti-Europe DM DM 151.97
w GAM Mlti-Global US$ $ 203.19
w GAM Market Neutral $ 179.31
w GAM Trading DM DM 145.66
w GAM Trading US$ $ 183.42
w GAM Overseas $ 212.14
w GAM Pacific $ 929.07
w GAM Selection $ 736.53
w GAM Singapore/Malaysia $ 710.47
w GAM SF Special Bond SF 133.42
w GAM Tyche $ 355.09
w GAM U.S. $ 208.20
w GAMut Investments $ 825.41
w GAM Value $ 136.00
w GAM Whitethorn $ 188.95
w GAM Worldwide $ 686.17
w GAM Bond US$ Ord $ 146.09
w GAM Bond US$ Special $ 217.65
w GAM Bond SF SF 105.80
w GAM Bond Yen Y 14580.00
w GAM Bond DM DM 123.34
w GAM Bond £ £ 168.85
w GAM £ Special Bond £ 151.78
w GAM Universal US$ $ 173.92
w GSAM Composite $ 370.16
SWISS REGISTERED FUNDS 41-1-422 2626
Muhlebachstrasse 173,CH 8034,Zurich
d GAM (CH) America SF 1673.73
d GAM (CH) Europe SF 105.19
d GAM (CH) Mondial SF 1904.54
d GAM (CH) Pacific SF 3987.91
SEC REGISTERED FUNDS
135 East 57rd Street,NY 10022,212-888-4200
w GAM Europe $ 92.54
w GAM Global $ 182.27
w GAM International $ 210.33
w GAM North America $ 90.44
w GAM Pacific Basin $ 191.93
IRISH REGISTERED UCITS
Earlsfort Terrace,Dublin 2, 353-1-6760-630
w GAM Americana Acc DM 98.27
w GAM Europa Acc DM 139.81
w GAM Orient Acc DM 169.58
w GAM Tokyo Acc DM 172.36
w GAM Total Bond DM Acc DM 112.85
w GAM Universal DM Acc DM 199.70
GLOBAL CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LTD
Bermuda: (809) 295-4000 Fax: (809) 295-6180
JWH GLOBAL STRATEGIES LTD
w (C) Financial & Metals $ 136.92
w (D) KT Global $ 96.31
w (F) G7 Currency $ 88.10
w (H) Yen Financial $ 163.47
w (J) Diversified Rsk Adj $ 115.88
w (K) Intl Currency & Bond $ 105.57
w JWH WORLDWIDE FND $ 10.02
GOLDMAN SACHS
w GS Adj Rate Mort. Fd II $ 9.98
m GS Global Currency $ 1258.57
w GS Global Equity $ 12.62
w GS World Bond Fund $ 10.92
w GS World Income Fund $ 10.44
GOTTEX FUND MANAGEMENT
d G. Swan Fund Ecu 1237.26
GRANITE CAPITAL INTL GROUP
w Granite Capital Equity $ 1.0546
w Granite Capital Mkt Neutral $ 1.0480
w Granite Capital Mortgage $ 1.2335
GT ASSET MANAGEMENT (IRELAND) LTD
Tel : (44) 71 - 710 45 67
d GT Asean Fd A Shares $ 89.87
d GT Asean Fd B Shares $ 90.43
d GT Asia Fund A Shares $ 25.94
d GT Asia Fund B Shares $ 26.09
d G7 Asian Small Comp A Sh $ 20.84
d GT Asian Small Comp B Sh $ 21.00
d GT Australia Fd A Shares $ 36.84
d GT Australia Fd B Shares $ 37.06
d GT Austr. Small Co A Sh $ 31.40
d GT Austr. Small Co B Sh $ 31.23
d GT Berry Japan Fd A Sh $ 23.00
d GT Berry Japan Fd B Sh $ 23.11
d GT Bond Fd A Shares $ 20.91
d GT Bond Fd B Shares $ 20.98
d GT Dollar Fund A Sh $ 35.76
d GT Dollar Fund B Sh $ 35.94
d GT Emerging Mkts A Sh $ 22.79
d GT Emerging Mkts B Sh $ 22.93
d GT Em Mkt Small Co A Sh $ 9.87
d DT Em Mkt Small Co B Sh $ 9.87
w GT Euro Small Co Fd A Sh $ 43.10
w GT Euro Small Co Fd B Sh $ 43.30
d GT Hong Kong Fd A Shares $ 97.77
d GT Hong Kong Fd B Shares $ 98.38
d GT Honshu Pathfinder A Shs $ 12.90
d GT Honshu Pathfinder B Shs $ 12.98
w GT Jap OTC Stocks Fd A Shs $ 12.52
w GT Jap OTC Stocks Fd B Shs $ 12.58
w GT Jap Small Co Fd A Sh $ 14.84
w DT Jap Small Co Fd B Sh $ 14.94
w G.T. Latin America Fd $ 26.34
d GT Strategic Bd Fd A Sh $ 9.57
d GT Strategic Bd Fd B Sh $ 9.57
d GT Telecomm. Fd A Shares $ 14.14
d GT Telecomm. Fd B Shares $ 14.27
r GT Technology Fund A Sh $ 54.72
r GT Technology Fund B Sh $ 54.96
GT MANAGEMENT PLC (44 71 710 45 67)
d G.T. Biotech/Health Fund $ 24.92
d G.T. Deutschland Fund $ 12.91
d G.T. Europe Fund $ 53.64
w G.T. Global Small Co Fd $ 28.25
d G.T. Investment Fund $ 27.34
w G.T. Korea Fund $ 7.03
w G.T. Newly Ind Countr Fd $ 78.66
w G.T. US Small Companies $ 23.75
GUERNSEY CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LTD
f GCM Global Sel. Eq. $ 113.07
GUINNESS FLIGHT FD MNGRS (Gsey) Ltd
GUINNESS FLIGHT GLBL STRATEGY FD
d Managed Currency $ 40.81
d Global Bond $ 28.50
d Global High Income Bond $ 24.55
d Gilt & £ Bond £ 12.12
d Euro High Inc. Bond £ 24.76
d Global Equity $ 94.99
d American Blue Chip $ 29.07
d Japan and Pacific $ 136.30
d UK £ 28.46
d European £ 111.39
GUINNESS FLIGHT INT'L ACCUM FD
d Deutschemark Money DM 87.210
d US Dollar Money $ 38.131
d US Dollar High Yd Bond $ 24.20
d Int'l Balanced Grth $ 37.22
HASENBICHLER ASSET MANGT Ges.mbH.
w Hasenbichler Com AG $ 5585.00
w Hasenbichler Com Inc $ 123.36
w Hasenbichler Div $ 106.58
w AFFT $ 1430.00
HEPTAGON FUND NV (5999-615555)
f Heptagon QLB Fund $ 105.40
m Heptagon CMO Fund $ 109.45
HERMES ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD
Bermuda: (809) 295 4000, Lux: (352) 404 64 61
Estimated Prices / Bond – Final
m Hermes European Fund Ecu 357.94
m Hermes North American Fd $ 311.36
m Hermes Asian Fund $ 398.02
m Hermes Emerg Mkts Fund $ 137.12
m Hermes Strategies Fund $ 792.75
m Hermes Neutral Fund $ 117.51
m Hermes Global Fund $ 687.80
m Hermes Bond Fund Ecu 1312.15
m Hermes Sterling Fd £ 113.64
m Hermes Gold Fund $ 438.17
INCOME PARTNERS (ASIA) LIMITED
w Asian Fixed Income Fd $ 10.202
INTERNATIONAL ASSETS FUND
2, Bd Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg
w Europe Sud E Ecu 105.37
INTERNATIONAL MGMT INCOME FUND
w Treasury Compartment Fd. ITL 101195
INVESCO (INT'L LTD), POB 271, Jersey
Tel: 44 534 73114
d Maximum Income Fund £ 1.1080
d Sterling Mngd Ptfl £ 2.3440
d Pioneer Markets £ 7.1050
d Okasan Global Strategy $ 17.5100
d Asia Super Growth $ 27.0300
d Nippon Warrant Fund $ 2.4100
d Asia Tiger Warrant $ 6.2900
d European Warrant Fund $ 3.9300
d Gtd N.W. 1994 $ 9.5900
PREMIER SELECT FUNDS
d American Growth $ 6.2300
d American Enterprise $ 10.1400
d Asia Tiger Growth $ 13.0200
d Dollar Reserve $ 5.2500
d European Growth $ 5.3700
d European Enterprise $ 6.5100
d Global Emerging Markets $ 10.4200
d Global Growth $ 5.8400
d Nippon Enterprise $ 7.4300
d Nippon Growth $ 4.8200
d UK Growth £ 5.9100
d Sterling Reserve £
d North American Warrant $ 6.5800
d Greater China Opps $ 8.4900
ITALFORTUNE INT'L FUNDS
w Class A (Aggr. Growth Ital.) $ 80043.00
w Class B (Global Equity) $ 11.77
w Class C (Global Bond) $ 10.95
w Class D (Ecu Bond) Ecu 11.25
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
d JF ASEAN Trust $ 63.68
d JF Far East Wrnt Tr. $ 41.01
d JF Global Conv. Tr. $ 16.50
d JF Hong Kong Trust $ 25.42
d JF Japan Sm. Co Tr. Y 48972.00
d JF Japan Trust Y 12749.00
d JP Malaysia Trust $ 28.79
d JF Pacific Inc. Tr. $ 14.28
d JF Thailand Trust $ 39.15
JOHN GOVETT MANT (I.O.M.) LTD
Tel: 44.624 - 62 94 20
w Govett Man. Futures £ 13.73
w Govett Man. Fut. US$ $ 9.70
w Govett $ Gear. Curr. $ 13.03
w Govett Man. Switcher Fd $ 18.8340
JULIUS BAER GROUP
d Baerbond SF 1033.00
d Conbar SF 2723.00
d Equibaer America $ 2585.00
d Equibaer Europe SF 1837.00
d SFR - BAER SF 1141.00
d Stockbar SF 2656.00
d Swissbar SF 3335.00
d Liquibaer SF 2258.00
d Europe Bond Fund Ecu 162.70
d Dollar Bond Fund $ 134.30
d Austro Bond Fund AS 1291.00
d Swiss Bond Fund SF 125.70
d DM Bond Fund DM 124.10
d Convert Bond Fund SF 169.30
d Global Bond Fund DM 106.40
d Euro Stock Fund Ecu 145.10
d US Stock Fund $ 133.10
d Pacific Stock Fund $ 154.90
d Swiss Stock Fund SF 184.00
d Special Swiss Stock SF 147.40
d Japan Stock Fund Y 10840.00
d German Stock Fund DM 101.70
d Korean Stock Fund $ 93.80
d Swiss Franc Cash SF 1191.00
d DM Cash Fund DM 1241.00
d ECU Cash Fund Ecu 1257.00
d Sterling Cash Fund £ 1095.00
d Dollar Cash Fund $ 1037.00
d French Franc Cash FF 1098.00
w Multiadvisor Forex Fd $ 101654.00
KEY ASSET MANAGEMENT INC
m Key Global Hedge $ 277.52
m Key Hedge Fund Inc $ 147.87
m Key Hedge Investments $ 145.91
KIDDER, PEABODY
b Chesapeake Fund Ltd $ 2836.23
b III Fund Ltd $ 1088.00
b Int'l Guaranteed Fund $ 1277.36
b Stonehenge Ltd $ 1383.07
LATIN AMERICAN SECURITIES
Tel : London 071 628 1234
d Argentinian Invest Co Sicav $ 38.72
d Brazilian Invest Co Sicav $ 31.56
w Colombian Invest Co Sicav $ 13.54
w Latin Amer Extra Yield Fd $ 12.0130
d Latin America Income Co $ 10.05
d Latin American Invest Co $ 12.73
d Mexican Invest Co Sicav $ 50.11
w Peruvian Invest Co Sicav $ 14.77
LEHMAN BROTHERS
d Asian Dragon Port NV A $ 10.19
d Asian Dragon Port NV B $ 10.19
d Global Advisors Port NV A $ 12.07
d Global Advisors Port NV B $ 12.02
d Lehman Cur Adv. A/B $ 8.66
d Premier Futures Adv A/B $ 9.43
LIPPO INVESTMENTS
24/F Lippo Tower Centre, 89 Queensway,HK
Tel (852) 867 6888 Fax (852) 596 0388
w Java Fund $ 11.22
w Asean Fixed Inc Fd $ 10.00
w IDR Money Market Fd $ 12.39
w USD Money Market Fd $ 10.66
w Indonesian Growth Fd $ 24.00
w Asian Growth Fund $ 14.03
w Asian Warrant Fund $ 9.04
LLOYD GEORGE MNGMT (852) 845 4433
w Antenna Fund $ 19.25
w LG Asian Smaller Cos Fd $ 20.6950
w LG India Fund Ltd $ 15.67
LOMBARD, ODIER & CIE - GROUP
OBLIFLEX LTD (CI)
d Multicurrency $ 34.51
d Dollar Medium Term $ 26.00
d Dollar Long Term $ 22.24
d Japanese Yen Y 5046.00
d Pound Sterling £ 29.49
d Deutsche Mark DM 18.40
d Dutch Florin Fl 19.57
d HY Euro Currencies Ecu 17.51
d Swiss Franc SF 13.84
d US Dollar Short Term $ 12.85
d HY Euro Curr Divid Pay Ecu 12.42
d Swiss Multicurrency SF 17.96
d European Currency Ecu 23.91
d Belgian Franc BF 143.52
d Convertible $ 15.45
d French Franc FF 168.68
d Swiss Multi-Dividend SF 10.69
d Swiss Franc Short-Term SF 105.76
d Canadian Dollar C$ 14.42
d Dutch Florin Multi Fl 16.48
d Swiss Franc Divid Pay SF 11.13
d CAD Multicur. Div. C$ 11.76
d Mediterranean Curr SF 11.59
d Convertibles SF 10.49
MALABAR CAP MGMT (Bermuda) LTD
m Malabar Int'l Fund $ 22.17
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
m Mint Limited - Ordinary $ 53.45
m Mint Limited - Income $ 14.02
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue $ 22.36
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 2002 $ 27.19
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 $ 22.14
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 $ 20.66
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 $ 17.36
m Mint Gtd Currencies $ 11.10
m Mint Gtd Currencies 2001 $ 11.57
m Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP) $ 118.09
m Athena Gtd Futures $ 13.36
m Athena Gtd Currencies $ 9.42
m Athena Gtd Financials Inc $ 11.02
m Athena Gtd Financials Cap $ 12.03
m AHL Capital Mkts Fd $ 12.30
m AHL Commodity Fund $ 10.88
m AHL Currency Fund $ 9.17
m AHL Real Time Trad Fd $ 9.33
m AHL Gtd Real Time Trd $ 9.89
m Map Guaranteed 1996 Ltd $ 9.24
m Map Leveraged Recov. Ltd $ 12.60
m MAP Guaranteed 2000 $ 13.17
m Mint G Ql Fin 2003 $ 10.29
MATTHEWS INTERNATIONAL MGT
EMERGING ASIAN STRATEGIES FUND
m Class A $ 119.95
d Class B $ 123.94
MCKINLEY CAPITAL PARTNERS, LTD
m The Corsair Fund Ltd $ 134.50
MEESPIERSON
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)
w Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 43.58
w Asian Capital Holdings $ 67.82
w Asian Selection Fd N.V. Fl 129.25
w DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. $ 38.36
w EMS Offshore Fd N.V. Fl 113.64
w Europe Growth Fund N.V. Fl 70.48
w Japan Diversified Fund $ 52.85
w Leveraged Cap Hold $ 66.19
w Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 245.14
MERRILL LYNCH
d Dollar Assets Portfolio $ 1.00
d Prime Rate Portfolio $ 10.30
MERRILL LYNCH SHORT-TERM
WORLD INCOME PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 8.81
d Class B $ 8.81
MERRILL LYNCH
GLOBAL CURRENCY BOND SERIES
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR PORTFOLIO
d Category A AS 19.48
d Category B AS 19.22
CANADIAN DOLLAR PORTFOLIO
d Category A C$ 15.22
d Category B C$ 14.98
CORPORATE HIGH INCOME PTFL
d Class A-1 $ 10.27
d Class A-2 $ 10.49
d Class B-1 $ 10.27
d Class B-2 $ 10.48
DEUTSCHE MARK PORTFOLIO
d Category A DM 13.68
d Category B DM 13.33
EUROPEAN BOND PORTFOLIO (DM)
d Class A-1 $ 16.88
d Class A-2 $ 17.16
d Class B-1 $ 16.08
d Class B-2 $ 17.05
EUROPEAN BOND PORTFOLIO (US$)
d Class A-1 DM 10.39
d Class A-2 DM 10.89
d Class B-1 $ 10.79
d Class B-2 $ 10.84
POUND STERLING PORTFOLIO
d Category A £ 17.11
d Category B £ 16.78
US DOLLAR PORTFULIO
d Category A $ 14.15
d Category B $ 13.83
YEN PORTFOLIO
d Category A Y 1231
d Category B Y 1203
MULTI CURRENCY BOND PTFL
d Class A $ 23.22
d Class B $ 22.71
US FEDERAL SECURITIES PTFL
d Class A $ 9.10
d Class B $ 10.43
MERRILL LYNCH
EQUITY / CONVERTIBLE SERIES
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 14.99
d Class B $ 14.39
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL
d Class A $ 14.64
d Class B $ 14.27
GLOBAL ALLOCATION PTFL (US$)
d Class A $ 10.64
d Class B $ 10.60
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 10.07
d Class B $ 9.55
EURO EQUITY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 14.26
d Class B $ 13.81
LATIN AMERICA PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 18.51
d Class B $ 10.10
WORLD NATURAL RESOURCES PTFL
d Class A $ 12.36
d Class B $ 11.89
DRAGON PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 17.54
d Class B $ 17.33
MERRILL LYNCH MEXICAN INC PORT
d Mexican Inc $ Ptfl Cl A $ 10.17
d Mexican Inc $ Ptfl Cl B $ 10.17
d Mexican Inc Peso Ptfl Cl A $ 10.14
d Mexican Inc Peso Ptfl Cl B $ 10.13
MOMENTUM ASSET MANAGEMENT
w Momentum Novelller Perf $ 103.21
m Momentum Rainbow Fd $ 131.29
m Momentum RxR R.U. $ 94.61
MORVAL VONWILLER ASSET MGT Co
w Willerfunds-Willerbond Cap $ 15.93
w Willerfunds-Willerbond Eur Ecu 12.84
w Willerfunds-Willereq Eur Ecu 14.80
w Willerfunds-Willereq Italy Lit 12974.00
w Willerfunds-Willereq NA $ 11.97
MULTIMANAGER N.V.
w Cash Enhancement $ 10.46
w Emerging Markets Fd $ 24.64
w European Growth Fd Ecu 16.40
w Hedge Fund $ 13.41
w Japanese Fund Y 861
w Market Neutral $ 11.89
w World Bond Fund Ecu 13.35
NICHOLAS-APPLEGATE CAPITAL MGT
w NA Flexible Growth Fd $ 141.08
w NA Hedge Fund $ 141.95
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) LTD
d Nomura Jakarta Fund $ 8.95
NORIT CURRENCY FUND
m NCF USD $ 813.15
m NCF DEM DM 888.57
m NCF CHF SF 917.64
m NCF FRF FF 4412.32
m NCF JPY Y 82695.00
m NCF BEF BF 26742.00
ODEY ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD
21 Grosvenor St,Ldn W1X 9FE,44-71-499 2998
w Odey European DM 183.22
w Odey European £
w Odey Europ Growth Inc DM 169.17
w Odey Europ Growth Acc DM 169.29
w Odey Euro Grth Ster Inc £ 64.82
w Odey Euro Grth Ster Acc £ 65.06
OLYMPIA CAPITAL INTL. INC
Williams House, Hamilton HM11, Bermuda
Tel: 809 292-1018 Fax: 809 295-2305
w Finsbury Group $ 224.37
w Olympia Securite SF SF 176.29
w Olympia Stars Emerg Mkts $ 1019.79
w Winch. Eastern Dragon $ 18.93
w Winch. Frontier $ 319.95
w Winch. Fut. Olympia Star $ 151.91
w Winch. Gl Sec Inc Pl (A) $ 5.82
w Winch. Gl Sec Inc Pl (C) $ 8.23
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Madison Ecu 1453.30
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser D Ecu 1716.34
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser F Ecu 1701.01
w Winch. Hldg Oly Star Hedge $ 1285.41
w Winch. Reser. Multi. Gv Bd $ 21.25
w Winchester Thailand $ 33.48
OPTIMA FUND MANAGEMENT
73 Front St, Hamilton,Bermuda 809 295-8658
w Optima Emerald Fd Ltd $ 10.02
w Optima Fund $ 19.05
w Optima Futures Fund $ 18.29
w Optima Global Fund $ 15.32
w Optima Periscula Fd Ltd $ 10.35
w Optima Short Fund $ 6.31
PACTUAL
d Eternity Fund Ltd $ 338.0310
d Infinity Fund Ltd $ 528.6153
d Star High Yield Fd Ltd $ 171.1926
PARIBAS-GROUP
w Luxor $ 8.44
d Parvest USA B $ 25.03
d Parvest Japan B Y 5720.00
d Parvest Asia Pacif B $ 23.39
d Parvest Europe B Ecu 28.36
d Parvest Holland B Fl 147.87
d Parvest France B FF 1393.18
d Parvest Germany B DM 600.89
d Parvest Obli-Dollar B $ 1841.80
d Parvest Obli-DM B DM 1958.62
d Parvest Obli-Yen B Y 164863.00
d Parvest Obli-Gulden B Fl 1688.94
d Parvest Obli-Franc B FF 2154.29
d Parvest Obli-Ster B £ 174.46
d Parvest Obli-Ecu B Ecu 143.02
d Parvest Obli-Belux B LF 17405.06
d Parvest S-T Dollar B $ 119.57
d Parvest S-T Europe B Ecu 129.53
d Parvest S-T DEM B DM 539.86
d Parvest S-T FRF B FF 1880.37
d Parvest S-T Bel Plus B BF 10436.06
d Parvest Global B LF 8296.00
d Parvest Int Bond B $ 22.17
d Parvest Obli-Lira B Lit 569687.00
d Parvest Int Equities B $ 112.34
PERMAL GROUP
f Commodities Ltd $ 1066.52
f Drakkar Growth N.V. $ 3057.04
f Emerging Mkts Hldgs $ 1028.68
f EuroMir (Ecu) Ltd Ecu 1929.84
f Investment Hldgs N.V. $ 1455.75
f Media & Communications $ 1157.52
f Noscal Ltd $ 1831.62
PICTET & CIE - GROUP
w P.C.F UK Val (Lux) £ 69.81
w P.C.F Germaval (Lux) DM 95.53
w P.C.F Noramval (Lux) $ 19.42
w P.C.F Valiber (Lux) Ptas 11119.80
w P.C.F Valitalia (Lux) Lit 115911.00
w P.C.F Valfrance (Lux) FF 1436.14
w Valbond SFR (Lux) SF 305.59
w Valbond USD (Lux) $ 243.90
w Valbond Ecu (Lux) Ecu 195.70
w Valbond FRF (Lux) FF 1020.89
w Valbond GBP (Lux) £ 102.13
w Valbond DEM (Lux) DM 308.39
w US $ Bd Ptfl (Lux) $ 104007.00
w Emerg Mkts (Lux) $ 219.71
w Eur. Opport (Lux) Ecu 159.59
b Global Value (Lux) Ecu 155.69
w Eurovai (Lux) Ecu 243.06
d Pictet Valsuisse (CH) SF 722.45
m Intl Small Cap (IDM) $ 497.89
PREMIER INVESTMENT FUNDS LTD
c/o P.O. Box 1100, Grand Cayman
Fax: (809) 949-0993
m Premier US Equity Fund $ 1240.83
m Premier Eq Risk Mgt Fd $ 1290.36
m Premier Intl Eq Fund $ 1387.89
m Premier Sovereign Bd Fd $ 1528.71
m Premier Global Bd Fd $ 1518.93
m Premier Total Return Fd $ 1322.77
PUTNAM
d Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 43.10
w Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Trust $ 40.79
d Putnam Glob. High Growth $ 18.30
d Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd $ 9.02
d Putnam Int'l Fund $ 16.06
QUANTUM GROUP OF FUNDS
w Emerging Growth Fd N.V. $ 319.50
w Quantum Fund N.V. $ 22770.31
w Quantum Realty Trust $ 144.64
w Quantum UK Realty Fund £ 117.16
w Quasar Int'l Fund N.V. $ 227.07
w Quota Fund N.V. $ 234.20
QUARRY MANAGEMENT LTD
Telephone : 809 - 949-8050
Facsimile : 809 - 949-8062
d Atlas Arbitrage Fd Ltd $ 98.29
d Hesperis Fund Ltd $ 108.90
d Meridian Hedge Fd Ltd s/s $ 101.59
d Zenith Fund Ltd s/s $ 86.62
REGENT FUND MANAGEMENT LTD
w New Korea Growth Fd $ 13.67
w Pacific Arbitrage Co $ 9.85
w Regent Leveraged Fut Fd $ 83.34
d Regent Glbl Am Grth Fd $ 6.3753
d Regent Glbl Euro Grth Fd $ 4.1459
d Regent Glbl Resources $ 2.4296
d Regent Glbl Intl Grth Fd $ 2.4372
d Regent Glbl Jap Grth Fd $ 2.9491
d Regent Glbl Pacif Basin $ 4.4032
d Regent Glbl Reserve $ 2.1658
d Regent Glbl Tiger $ 3.5362
d Regent Glbl UK Grth Fd $ 2.0204
m R.L. Country Wrnt Fd $ 209.23
w Undervalued Assets Ser 1 $ 11.55
d Regent Sri Lanka Fd $ 11.72
m Regent Pacific Hdg Fd $ 111.6177
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973,3000 AZ Rotterdam,(31)10 2241224
d RG America Fund Fl 159.50
d RG Europe Fund Fl 143.20
d RD Pacific Fund Fl 156.00
d RG Divirente Fund Fl 55.20
d RG Money Plus F FL Fl 112.27
d RG Money Plus F $ $ 103.37
d RG Money Plus F DM DM 118.48
d RG Money Plus F SF SF 105.76
Marc Robeco see Amsterdam Stocks
ROTHSCHILD (GROUP EDMOND DE)
IN-HOUSE FUNDS
w Asian Capital Holdings Fd $ 66.14
w Daiwa LCF Rothschild Bd $ 1012.42
w Daiwa LCF Rothsch Eq $ 1159.54
w Force Cash Tradition CHF SF 10272.26
w Leicom $ 2667.94
w Leveraged Cap Holdings $ 66.19
b Pri Challenge Swiss Fd SF 1203.79
b Priequity Fd-Europe Ecu 123.989
b Priequity Fd-Helvetia SF 122.519
b Priequity Fd-Latin Am $ 155.943
b Pribond Fund Ecu Ecu 128.484
b Pribond Fund USD $ 115.847
b Pribond Fd HY Emer Mkts $ 119.744
w Selective Invest SA $ 399.440
b Source $ 20.01300
w US Bond Plus $ 1034.679
w Variopius Ecu 1195.73
ROTHSCHILD (GROUP EDMOND DE)
OTHER FUNDS
d Asia/Japan Emerg. Growth $ 18.36760
w Esprit Eur Partn Inv Tst Ecu 1513.88
w Europ Strateg Investm Id Ecu 106.500
b Integral Futures $ 1004.76
b Optigest Global Fd General DM 198.699
b Optigest Global Fix Income DM 173.643
d Pacific Nies Fund $ 9.87
w Permal drakkar Growth NV $ 3087.04
f Selection Horizon FF 81058.25
b Victoire Ariane $ 5147.08
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (CI) LTD
m Nemrod Leveraged Hld $ 978.01
d Tokyo Pacific Hldgs (Seo) $ 181.30
SAFDIE GROUP/KEY ADVISORS LTD
m Key Diversified Inc Fd Ltd $ 11.58640
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDING
w Republic GAM $ 154.59
w Republic GAM America $ 127.48
w Rep GAM Em Mkts Global $ 159.05
w Rep DAM Em Mkts Lat Am $ 126.72
w Republic GAM Europe SF SF 135.22
w Republic GAM Europe US$ $ 119.05
w Republic GAM Grwth CHF SF 122.27
w Republic GAM Growth £ £ 115.00
w Republic GAM Growth US$ $ 171.58
w Republic GAM Opportunity $ 125.42
w Republic GAM Pacific $ 162.60
w Republic Gnsey Dol Inc $ 10.73
w Republic Gnsey Eur Inc DM 10.80
w Republic Lat Am Alloc $ 108.25
w Republic Lat Am Argent. $ 107.57
w Republic Lat Am Brazil $ 113.57
w Republic Lat Am Mexico $ 106.54
w Republic Lat Am Venez. $ 103.48
w Rep Salomon Strat Fd Ltd $ 99.96
SANTANDER NEW WORLD INV.
m Commander Fund $ 105.089
m Explorer Fund $ 126.980
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
S-E-BANKEN FUND
d Europa Inc $ 1.01
d Flarran Ostern Inc $ 1.09
d Global Inc $ 1.05
d Lakamedel Inc $ 1.80
d Variden Inc $ 1.09
d Japan Inc Y 98.81
d Mijo Inc $ 1.03
d Sverige Inc Sek 10.96
d Nordamerika Inc $ 1.05
d Teknologi Inc $ 1.08
d Sverige Rantefond Inc Sek 10.37
SKANDIFONDS
d Equity Int'l Acc $ 17.81
d Equity Int'l Inc $ 14.28
d Equity Global $ 1.62
d Equity Nat. Resources $ 1.42
d Equity Japan Y 110.51
d Equity Nordic $ 1.62
d Equity U.K. £ 1.70
d Equity Continental Europe $ 1.70
d Equity Mediterranean $ 1.03
d Equity North America $ 2.20
d Equity Far East $ 5.27
d Int'l Emerging Markets $ 1.72
d Bond Int'l Acc $ 12.74
d Bond Int'l Inc $ 7.50
d Bond Europe Acc $ 1.58
d Bond Europe Inc $ 0.98
d Bond Sweden Acc Sek 18.02
d Bond Sweden Inc Sek 11.38
d Bond DEM Acc DM 1.81
d Bond DEM Inc DM 0.97
d Bond Dollar US Acc $ 1.45
d Bond Dollar US Inc $ 1.09
d Curr. US Dollar $ 1.55
d Curr. Swedish Kronor Sek 12.36
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
SOGELUX FUND (SF)
w SF Bonds A U.S.A. $ 16.80
w SF Bonds B Germany DM 32.53
w SF Bonds C France FF 134.75
w SF Bonds E G.B. £ 12.95
w SF Bonds F Japan Y 2398
w SF Bonds G Europe Ecu 10.30
w SF Bonds H World Wide $ 18.72
w SF Bonds J Belgium BF 850.00
w SF Eq. K North America $ 19.80
w SF Eq. L W.Europe Ecu 17.13
w SF Eq. M Pacific Basin Y 1594
w SF Eq. P Growth Countries $ 19.11
w SF Eq. Q Gold Mines $ 34.62
w SF Eq. R World Wide $ 16.14
w SF Short Term S France FF 168.2367
w SF Short Term T Eur. Ecu 14.20
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
w SAM Brazil $ 202.78
w SAM Diversified $ 134.65
w SAM/McGarr Hedge $ 115.68
w SAM Opportunity $ 128.27
w SAM Strategy $ 123.61
m Alpha SAM $ 132.71
w GSAM Composite $ 370.16
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.
146 Bd de la Petrusse, L-2330 Luxembourg
b SHB Bond Fund $ 55.57
w Svenska Sel. Fd Amer Sh $ 14.09
w Svenska Sel. Fd Germany $ 11.25
w Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Bd Sh $ 12.36
w Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Sh $ 61.22
w Svenska Sel. Fd Japan Y 408
w Svenska Sel. Fd Mltl-Mkt Sek 120.27
w Svenska Sel. Fd Pacif Sh $ 8.83
w Svenska Sel. Fd Swed Bds Sek 1450.44
w Svenska Sel. Fd Sylvia Sh Ecu 1584.39
SWISS BANK CORP.
d SBC 100 Index Fund SF 1943.00
d SBC Equity Ptfl-Australia AS 238.00
d SBC Equity Ptfl-Canada C$ 226.00
d SBC Equity Ptfl-Europe Ecu 215.00
d SBC Eq Ptfl-Netherlands Fl 415.00
d SBC Govern Bd A/B $ $ 1008.15
d SBC Bond Ptfl-Austr $ A AS 117.87
d SBC Bond Ptfl-Austr $ B AS 127.63
d SBC Bond Ptfl-Can.$ A C$ 119.25
d SBC Bond Ptfl-Can.$ B C$ 135.54
d SBC Bond Ptfl-DM A DM 174.95
d SBC Bond Ptfl-DM B DM 185.03
d SBC Bond Ptfl-Dutch G. A Fl 176.11
d SBC Bond Ptfl-Dutch G. B Fl 187.53
d SBC Bond Ptfl-Ecu A Ecu 119.60
d SBC Bond Ptfl-Ecu B Ecu 136.00
d SBC Bond Ptfl-FF A FF 618.26
d SBC Bond Ptfl-FF B FF 704.31
d SBC Bond Ptfl-Ptas A/B Ptas 10226.80
d SBC Bond Ptfl-Sterling A £ 60.14
d SBC Bond Ptfl-Sterling B £ 64.86
d SBC Bond Portfolio-SF A SF 1169.94
d SBC Bond Portfolio-SF B SF 1432.56
d SBC Bond Ptfl-US$ A $ 108.44
d SBC Bond Ptfl-US$ B $ 113.86
d SBC Bond Ptfl-Yen A Y 112241.00
d SBC Bond Ptfl-Yen B Y 117360.80
d SBC MMF - AS AS 4277.49
d SBC MMF - BFR BF 111129.06
d SBC MMF - Can.$ C$ 4654.99
d SBC DM Short-Term A DM 1093.81
d SBC DM Short-Term B DM 1317.54
d SBC MMF - Dutch G. Fl 7314.49
d SBC MMF - Ecu Ecu 3731.45
d SBC MMF - Esc Esc 446827.00
d SBC MMF - FF FF 24895.56
d SBC MMF - Lit Lit 5299281.00
d SBC MMF - Ptas Pta 359919.00
d SBC MMF - Schilling AS 31692.13
d SBC MMF - Sterling £ 2805.17
d SBC MMF - SF SF 5061.20
d SBC MMF - US - Dollar $ 7208.56
d SBC MMF - US$/II $ 2008.12
d SBC MMF - Yen Y 600179.00
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl SF Grth SF 1240.11
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl Ecu Grth Ecu 1371.73
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl USD Grth $ 1229.64
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl SF Yld A SF 1140.44
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl SF Yld B SF 1265.67
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl Ecu Yld A Ecu 1271.81
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl Ecu Yld B Ecu 1400.94
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl USD Yld A $ 1109.80
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl USD Yld B $ 1220.79
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl SF Inc A SF 1121.33
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl SF Inc B SF 1140.43
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl Ecu Inc A Ecu 1183.17
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl Ecu Inc B Ecu 1204.53
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl USD Inc A $ 1037.82
d SBC Glbl-Ptfl USD Inc B $ 1062.82
d SBC Glbl Ptfl-DM Growth DM 1151.89
d SBC Glbl Ptfl-DM Yld A/B DM 1104.22
d SBC Glbl Ptfl-DM Inc A/B DM 1077.81
d SBC Emerging Markets $ 1255.56
d SBC Small & Mid Caps Sw SF 558.00
d AmericaValor $ 350.87
d AngloValor £ 240.73
d AsiaPortfolio $ 768.46
d Convert Bond Selection SF 117.78
d D-Mark Bond Selection DM 118.70
d Dollar Bond Selection $ 139.43
d Ecu Bond Selection Ecu 108.70
d Florin Bond Selection Fl 124.85
d FranceValor FF 2282.17
d GermaniaValor DM 529.22
d GoldPortfolio $ 393.82
d IberiaValor Pta 67919.00
d ItalValor Lit 478811.00
d JapanPortfolio Y 24959.00
d Sterling Bond Selection £ 121.42
d Sw. Foreign Bond Selection SF 112.57
d SwissValor SF 629.00
d Universal Bond Selection SF 81.25
d Universal Fund SF 128.91
d Yen Bond Selection Y 11915.00
TEMPLETON WORLDWIDE INVESTMENTS
GROWTH PORTFOLIO
d Class A-1 $ 14.37
d Class A-2 $ 17.82
d Class A-3 $ 16.18
d Class B-1 $ 13.93
d Class B-2 $ 17.38
INCOME PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 10.42
d Class B $ 10.23
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD
d Pacif Invt Fd SA £ £ 16.32
d Pacif Invt Fd SA DM DM 41.93
d Eastern Crusader Fund $ 17.57
d Thor. Litt Dragons Fd Ltd $ 49.60
d Thornton Orient Inc Fd Ltd $ 29.76
d Thornton Tiger Fd Ltd $ 61.56
d Managed Selection $ 27.53
w Jakarta $ 19.95
b Korea $ 15.87
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND
d Hong Kong $ 17.52
d Japan $ 17.74
d Philippines $ 81.09
d Thailand $ 23.65
d Malaysia $ 24.38
d Indonesia $ 11.80
d US$ Liquidity $ 10.16
d China $ 22.29
d Singapore $ 25.41
THORNTON TAIWAN FUND
d Equity Income $ 14.43
d Equity Growth $ 16.01
d Liquidity $ 10.04
UEBERSEEBANK Zurich
d B - Fund SF 1265.40
d E - Fund SF 718.94
d J - Fund SF 386.23
d M - Fund SF 1339.23
d UBZ Euro-Income Fund SF 11.51
d UBZ World Income Fund Ecu 60.81
d UBZ Gold Fund $ 133.70
d UBZ Nippon Convert SF 1254.03
d Asia Growth Convert SFR SF 1375.64
d Asia Growth Convert US$ $ 1311.02
d UBZ DM - Bond Fund DM 106.66
d UBZ D - Fund DM 115.70
d UBZ Swiss Equity Fund SF 125.03
d UBZ American Eq Fund $ 98.74
d UBZ $ - Bond Fund $ 100.62
UNION BANCAIRE ASSET MGT (UBAM)
INTERNATIONAL, NASSAU
w Ardelinvest $ 2900.58 z
w Arminvest $ 1394.22 z
w Bacofin $ 1273.82 z
w Beckinvest $ 1416.75 z
w Brucinvest $ 1111.97 z
w Crespinvest $ 1273.28 z
w Dinfutures $ 1165.17 z
w Dinvest $ 3028.94 z
w Dinvest Asia $ $ 1259.15 z
w Dinvest Intl Fix Inc Strat $ 1008.66 z
w Joginvest $ 2206.49 z
w Loraninvest $ 1069.50 z
w Mansinvest $ 1339.53 z
w Mortinvest $ 1363.26 z
w Mourinvest $ 4008.01 z
w Mourinvest Cominated $ 1100.26 z
w Mourinvest Ecu Ecu 1856.06 z
w Pulsar $ 2610.43 z
w Pulsar Overty $ 2421.07 z
w Quantinvest $ 2981.57 z
w Quantinvest 93 $ 1693.93 z
w Steininvest $ 3027.30 z
w Tudinvest $ 1161.42 z
w Ursinvest $ 438.89 z
UNION BANCAIRE ASSET MGT (UBAM)
INTERNATIONAL, LUXEMBOURG
w UBAM $ Bond $ 1197.46 z
w UBAM DEM Bond DM 1136.53 z
w UBAM Emerging Growth $ 1095.22 z
w UBAM FRF Bond FF 5260.58 z
w UBAM Germany DM 1209.69 z
w UBAM Global Bond Ecu 1427.76 z
w UBAM Japan Y 9904.80 z
w UBAM Sth Pacif & Asia $ 241.19 z
w UBAM US Equities $ 1352.72 z
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND/INTRAG
d Amca SF 50.00 y
d Bond-Invest SF 61.70 y
d Brit-Invest SF 163.00 y
d Canac SF 88.50 y
d Convert-Invest SF 157.50 y
d D-Mark-Invest DM 216.70 y
d Dollar-Invest $ 119.21 y
d Energie-Invest SF 125.50 y
d Espac SF 198.50 y
d Eurit SF 387.00 y
d Fonsa SF 356.00 y
d Francit SF 233.50 y
d Germac SF 253.00 y
d Globinvest SF 125.00 y
d Gold-Invest SF 282.50 y
d Gulden-Invest Fl 292.80 y
d Helvetinvest SF 105.50 y
d Holland-Invest SF 347.50 y
d Itac SF 168.50 y
d Japan-Invest SF 266.00 y
d Pacific-Invest SF 552.50 y
d Safit SF 212.50 y
d Skandinavien-Invest SF 284.00 y
d Sterling-Invest £ 230.49 y
d Swiss Franc-Invest SF 214.30 y
d Sima SF 248.50
d Swissreal SF 195.00
d UBS America Latina SF 140.28 y
d UBS America Latina $ 94.73 y
d UBS Asia New Horizon SF 107.00 y
d UBS Asia New Horizon $ 72.84 y
d UBS Small C. Europe SF 105.40 y
d UBS Small C. Europe DM 125.70 y
d UBS Port Inv SFR Inc SF 118.00 y
d UBS Port Inv SFR Cap G SF 120.05 y
d UBS Port Inv Ecu Inc SF 111.25 y
d UBS Port Inv Ecu Inc Ecu 68.12 y
d UBS Port Inv Ecu Cap G SF 114.70 y
d UBS Port Inv Ecu Cap G Ecu 70.24 y
d UBS Port Inv US$ Inc $ 79.40 y
d UBS Port Inv US$ Inc SF 117.58 y
d UBS Port Inv US$ Cap G SF 117.35 y
d UBS Port Inv US$ Cap G $ 79.29 y
d UBS Port Inv DM Inc SF 103.50 y
d UBS Port Inv DM Inc DM 123.28 y
d UBS Port Inv DM Cap G SF 105.25 y
d UBS Port Inv DM Cap G DM 125.30 y
d Yen-Invest Y 92499.00 y
d UBS MM Invest-US$ $ 1008.09
d UBS MM Invest-£ St £ 406.13
d UBS MM Invest-Ecu Ecu 518.05
d UBS MM Invest-Yen Y 108635.00
d UBS MM Invest-Lit Lit 1024934.00
d UBS MM Invest-SFR A SF 5056.50
d UBS MM Invest-SFR T SF 5765.42
d UBS MM Invest-FF FF 5096.32
d UBS MM Invest-HFL Fl 1816.68
d UBS MM Invest-Can $ C$ 1012.01
d UBS MM Invest-BFR BF 26274.80
d UBS Short Term Inv-DM DM 549.08
d UBS Bond Inv-Ecu A Ecu 111.45 y
d UBS Bond Inv-Ecu T Ecu 166.83 y
d UBS Bond Inv-SFR SF 106.67 y
d UBS Bond Inv-DM DM 109.97 y
d UBS Bond Inv-US$ $ 103.96 y
d UBS Bond Inv-FF FF 1153.96 y
d UBS Bond Inv-Can $ C$ 111.80 y
d UBS Bond Inv-Lit Lit 121430.00 y
d UBS B.I-US$ Extra Yield $ 99.78 y
d UBS Fix Term Inv-US$ 94 $ 109.87 y
d UBS Fix Term Inv-£St 94 £ 111.07 y
d UBS Fix Term Inv-SFR 96 SF 112.15 y
d UBS Fix Term Inv-DM 96 DM 115.97 y
d UBS Fix Term Inv-Ecu 96 Ecu 116.83 y
d UBS Fix Term Inv-FF 96 FF 114.14 y
d UBS Eq Inv-Europe A DM 256.06 y
d UBS Eq Inv-Europe T DM 263.81 y
d UBS Eq Inv-S Cap USA $ 137.15 y
d UBS Port I Fix Inc (SFR) SF 102.72 y
d UBS Port I Fix Inc (DM) DM 105.91 y
d UBS Port I Fix Inc (Ecu) Ecu 107.42 y
d UBS Port I Fix Inc (US$) $ 101.58 y
d UBS Cap Inv-90/10 SFR SF 108.66 y
d UBS Cap Inv-90/10 US$ $ 107.76 y
d UBS Cap Inv-93/10 Germ DM 124.24 y
WORLDFOLIO MUTUAL FUNDS
d $ Daily Income $ 1.00
d DM Daily Income DM 1.00
d $ Bond Income $ 17.54
d Non - $ Bonds $ 24.25
d Global Bonds $ 20.85
d Global Balanced $ 19.15
d Global Equities $ 19.44
d US Conservative Equities $ 15.15
d US Agressive Equities $ 15.05
d European Equities $ 11.45
d Pacific Equities $ 14.11
d Natural Resources $ 5.55
YIELD ENHANCEMENT STRATEGISTS
d Enhanced Treas. Returns $ 1.12300

Other Funds

w Actlcroissance Sicav FF 568.89
w Actifinance Sicav $ 970.68
w Actifutures Ltd $ 1012.47
w Actigestion Sicav FF 768.55
w Activest Int'l Sicav $ 28.76
w Adelaide FF 1082.18
m Advanced Latin Fd Ltd $ 109.49
m Advanced Strategies Ltd $ 162.17
w AID Taiwan Fund $ 110.895
m Anna Investment $ 10000.00
w Aquila International Fund $ 603.73
w Arbitin Investment $ 1037.86
w Argus Fund Balanced SF 1332.05
w Argus Fund Bond SF 1211.01
d Asia Oceania Fund $ 16.78
w ASS (Asian) AG DM 1100.24
w ASS (Derivative) AG DM 60.64
w ASS (Zeros) AG DM 476.69
m Associated Investors Inc $ 959.85
w Athena Fund Ltd $ 104.16
w ATD Nikkei Fund $ 984.16
w Banzai Hedged Growth Fd $ 5608.57
w Beckman Int Cap Acc $ 1.41
w BEM International Ltd $ 11.44
w Bilkuben-Morval EEF Ecu 126.65
d Bleemar Glbl Fd (Cayman) $ 609.98
d Bleemar Global(Bahamas) $ 551.39
d C.C.L.L $ 41.30
m Cat Euro Leverage Fd Ltd $ 26482.01
d CB German Index Fund DM 148.89
m Cervin Growth Fund $ 105.66
w Citadel Limited SF 155.42
w CM USA $ 271.93
w CMI Investment Fund $ 1556.00
m Columbus Holdings $ 237.74
m Concorde Inv Fund $ 132.530
w Contivest Actions Intl BF 10848.80
w Contivest Obli Belux CT BF 10459.00
w Contivest Obli World DM 532.73
w Convert. Fd Int'l A Certs $ 21.58
w Convert. Fd Int'l B Certs $ 79.30
m Craig Drill Cap $ 130.84
m CRM Futures Fund Ltd $ 838.5525
w Cumber Int'l N.V. $ 524.93
w Curr. Concept 2000 $ 98.83
d D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst $ 20.34
w D.G.C. $ 338.40
w Daiwa Japan Fund Y 6811
d DBCC / Nafin Bond Fund $ 11526.97
w Derivative Asset Alloc $ 1399.45
d Dreyfus America Fund $ 23.10
f DVT Performance Fd $ 185.14
w Eps Overseas Fund Ltd $ 1517.00
m Elite World Fund Ltd SF 10885.55
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus A BF 11433.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus B BF 12201.00
d Emi France Ind. Plus A FF 1087.25
d Emi France Ind. Plus B FF 1116.79
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus A DM 105.06
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus B DM 108.74
d Emi Neth. Index Plus A Fl 711.43
d Emi Neth. Index Plus B Fl 726.32
d Emi Spain Ind. Plus A Pta 13436.00
d Emi Spain Ind. Plus B Pta 14011.05
d Emi UK Index Plus A £ 148.48
d Emi UK Index Plus B £ 152.76
m Enigma Currency Fd $ 20.82
m Equistar Offshore Ltd $ 111.75
w Espir. Sto Inv. M Ecu Bd Fd Ecu 116.20
w Espir. Sto Inv. 5th Eur Fd $ 7.25
d Europe 1992 $ 11.04
d Europe Obligations Ecu 106.99
w F.I.T. Fund FF FF 152.76
w F.M.P. Portfolio $ 0.7179
w Fairfield Int'l Ltd $ 219.10
w Fairfield Sentry Ltd $ 319.30
w Fairfield Strategies Ltd $ 86.50
m Fatum Fund $ 1534.24
m Firebird Overseas Ltd $ 156.87
w First Eagle Fund $ 61213.83
w First Ecu Ltd Ecu 43.38
m First Frontier Fund $ 67.42
m First Intl Investment Ltd $ 3.72
w FL Trust Asia $ 166.60
w FL Trust Switzerland SF 160.12
d Fondiitalia $ 85.61
w Fonlux 1 Money SF 955.90
w Fonlux 2 Devise SF 972.30
w Fonlux 3 - Intl Bond SF 1012.27
w Formula Selection Fd SF 51.77
m Future Generation Ltd $ 1112.91
m GEM Generation Ltd $ 1058.32
m Gems Progressive Fd Ltd $ 1013.43
m German Sel. Associates DM 1903.08
m GFMC Growth Fund $ 1.023
w Global 93 Fund Ltd $ 16.71
w Global Arbitrage Ltd SF 1563.10
b Global Cap Fd BVI Ltd $ 109728.27
w Global Futures Mgt Ltd $ 1254.85
m Global Monetary Fd Ltd $ 998.24
w Gonnord SF 28.69
d GreenLinv France FF 1008.97
m Guaranteed Capital Invm 94 LF 579901.00
w Harbinger Latin Amer $ 109.02
f Haussmann Hldgs N.V. $ 693.06
w HB Investments Ltd $ 1458.47
m Hemisphere Neutral Dec 31 $ 114.40
d Heritage Cap Growth Fd Ltd $ 7.875
w Hestia Fund $ 226.15
b Highbridge Capital Corp. $ 12432.54
w Horizon Fund FF 13801.44
w Ibex Holdings Ltd SF 279.29
w IFDC Japan Fund Y 23543.00
b ILA-IGB $ 12.54
b ILA-IDF $ 11.29
b ILA-INL $ 10.30
w Indigo Currency Fd Ltd $ 102.16
r Int'l Securities Fund Ecu 34.55
d Interfund SA $ 61.44
d Investa DWS DM 84.00
w Japan Pacific Fund $ 255.33
m Japan Selection Asses Y 6197
w Japan Selection Fund $ 223.33
w Kenmar Gld. Series 2 $ 1123.00
w Kenmar Guaranteed $ 11.98
m KI Asia Pacific Fd Ltd $ 12.05
w KM Global $ 9674.00
d KML - II High Yield $ 699.28
w Korea Dynamic Fund $ 2232.23
w Korea Growth Trust $ 36.63
m L.F. Yield & Growth Fd $ 1035.19
w La Fayette Holdings Ltd $ 177.59
m La Jolla Int Grth Fd Ltd $ 161.99
b Laterman: Offshore Strat $ 1088.02
w Leaf Sicav $ 1241.37
m Leu Performance Fd $ 109.1724
w LF International $ 1298.24
m London Portfolio Services $ 13.85
m LPS Intl H.P.B $ 14.652
w Luxfund $ 142.12
m Lynx Sel. Holdings SF 164.42
w M I Multi-Strategy $ 1210.22
w M.Kingdon Offshore N.V. $ 18.80
w Maritime Mlt-Sector I Ltd $ 1258.65
w Matterhorn Offshore Fd $ 15311.95
w MBE Japan Fund LF 2124.08
m McGinnis Global (Jan 31) $ 1394.12
m MCM Int. Limited $ 240.68
w Millennium International $ 14.31
m MJM International Ltd $ 129.19
m Momentum Guild Ltd $ 104.99
w Multifutures FF 62.17
d NCA Fund $ 8.94
d New Millennium Fut. Ltd $ 1026.40
d Newbank Debentures $ 1294.00
d NM Inc. & Growth Fund $ 22.22
m NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio $ 325.61
w Noble Partners Intl Ltd $ 208.50
m NSP F.I.T. Ltd $ 12.97
m Ocean Strategies Limited $ 150.80
w Old Ironside Int'l Ltd $ 114.44
m Omega Overseas Partners $ 193.2489
m Oppenheimer U.S. Arb. $ 155.843
w Optimat Effect Fut. Ltd A $ 774.52
w Optimat Effect Fut. Ltd B SF 684.40
m Optimum Fund $ 3497.18
w Oracle Fund Ltd $ 106.55
m Overlook Performance $ 2354.07
m Pacif RIM Opp BVI Jan 31 $ 116.06 E
m PAN International Ltd $ 169.165
w Pancurri Inc $ 215.69
m Panpipes Offshore (Nov 30) $ 105.41
m Paragon Fund Limited $ 10.45
m Parallax Fund Ltd $ 96.05
m Pequot Int'l Fund $ 710.24
w Plurigestion Plurifarex FF 993.66
w Plurigestion Plurivaleur FF 68.14
w Plurivest Sicav FF 72.80
m Pombay Overseas Ltd $ 1123.63
m Portuguese Smaller Co. $ 11.14
m Prima Bond Plus Fd Ltd $
m Prima Capital Fund Ltd $ 125.40
m Prime Multi-Invest $ 939.67
m Primeo Fund $ 10.08
d Profitrent S.A. DM 1459.95
w Pyramid Int Fd Corp $ 8.40
d RAD Int. Inv. Fd $ 1425.09
d Regal Intl Fund Ltd $ 126016.10
f Ric Invest Fund A $ 96.11
f Ric Invest Fund B $ 95.35
w Richcourt Beltway Inc $ 980.43
w RM Futures Fund Sicav $ 21809.80
w Sailor's Intl Equity Ecu 1371.22
w Sailor's Intl Fixed Ecu 1287.05
d Sanyo Kle. Spain Fd $ 9.64
d Sarakreek Holding N.V. $ 12.49
w Saturn Fund $ 1422.63
m Savoy Fund Ltd $ 1351.05
m SC Fundam. Val BVI Ltd $ 1162.68
d SCI / Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 19.61
m Scimitar Guar. Curr Fd $ 8.05
m Scimitar Guaranteed Fd $ 9.31
m Selecta Global Hedge Fd $ 1393.026
d Selective Fut. Ptfl Ltd $ 939.25
m Semadec $ 123.56
w Sinclair Multifund Ltd $ 1071.05
w SJD Global (609)921-6595 $ 1018.66
w Smith Barney Wrldwd Sec $ 64.40
w Smith Barney Wrldwd Spec $ 330.36
w SP International SA A Sh $ 18892.50
w SP International SA B Sh $ 95281.46
m Spirit Hedge Hld $ 192.48
m Spirit Neutral Hld $ 111.11
w Stanley Ross Futures Fund FF 75.94
w Steinhardt O'seas Fd Ltd $ 1372.92
w Steinhardt Realty Trust $ 12499.00
m Strider Fund $ 151.02
m Strome Offshore Ltd $ 202.67
d Sunset Global III Ltd $ 669.72
d Sunset Global One $ 478.53
m Sussex McGarr $ 998.67
m Tas Currency $ 251.00
m Tas Currency II DM 1008.00
w Techno Growth Fund SF 44.25
d Templeton Global Inc $ 9.39
m The Bridge Fund N.V. $ 10.91
m The Geo-Global Offshore $ 1219.53
d The Instil Multi Advisors $ 1153.32
d The J Fund B.V.I. Ltd $ 1044.57
w The Jaguar Fund N.V. $ 623.29
d The Latin Equities Fd $ 2072.5526
d The M*A*R*S Fd Sicav A $ 206.40
d The M*A*R*S Fd Sicav L DM 3295.79
m The Seychelles Fd Ltd $
w Thema M-M Futures $ 1318.11
b TIIC (DTC) Jap. Fd Sicav $ 9.80
b Tokyo (DTC) Fund Sicav $ 8.28
w Trans Global Invt Ltd $ 238.28
d Transpacific Fund Y 21242.00
w Trinity Futures Fd Ltd $ 1088.456
m Triumph I $ 1789.96
m Triumph II $ 1071.69
m Triumph III $ 1002.40
m Triumph IV $ 1022.04
d Turquoise Fund $ 179.49
m Tweedy Browne Int'l n.v. $ 2143.95
w Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl A $ 48.81
w Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl B $ 18.56
d UbaFutures FF 337100.42
d UbaFutures Dollar $ 50583.93
d Umbrella Debt Fund Ltd $ 119.32
d Umbrella Fund Ltd $ 193.64
w Uni Bond Fund Ecu 2443.68
w Uni Capital Allemagne DM 3672.04
w Uni Capital Convertibles Ecu 1594.37
w Uni-Global Sicav DEM DM 1290.25
w Uni-Global Sicav Ecu Ecu 1311.85
w Uni-Global Sicav FRF FF 6465.23
w Uni-Global Sicav FS SF 1231.56
w Uni-Global Sicav USD $ 1164.54
d Unico Equity Fund DM 75.85
d Unico Inv. Fund DM 71.76
m Unitrades CHF SF 1323.09
m Unitrades CHF Reg SF 1149.69
m Unitrades FRF FF 14381.16
m Unitrades USD $ 1713.36
w Ursus Int'l Ltd $ 3263.03
m Valbonne Ecu 151.62
m Victor Futures Fund $ 243.79
b Voyager Investments Plc $ 11.007
w Vulture Ltd $ 2973.27
m Welles Wilder Intl Fd $ 980.85
w Willer Japan Y 223.00
w Willer South East Asia $ 19.10
w Willowbridge Intl CFM $ 1111.31
d Win Global Fd Bd. Ptfl Ecu 162.16
d Win Global Fd Eq. Ptfl Ecu 144.30
d Win Global Fd Res Ptfl SF 218.74
d World Balanced Fund S.A. $ 15.61
m Worldwide Limited $ 94.05
w WPD Farber O'seas Port $ 153.3636
m WW Capital Grth Fd Ltd $ 1146.77
m Young SF 220.46
m Zephyr Hedge Fund $ 284.58
m Zweig Int'l Ltd $ 20522.00

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Ptas - Pesetas; S$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked +- Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; D - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; • - Paris exchange; ++ Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority. P: Middle of bid and offered price. E: estimated price; y: price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z: bid price.

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England
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SPORTS

Marseille's Tapie Charged In Soccer Bribery Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VALENCIENNES, France — Bernard Tapie, the flamboyant businessman and politician who owns the soccer team, was placed under judicial investigation Thursday in connection with the bribery case involving Olympique Marseille and ordered to resign as the club's chairman by April 20.

Judge Bernard Beffy, who is investigating the alleged attempt by Marseille to bribe opponents to lose a key French league match, also placed Tapie under investigation for interfering with witnesses. Being placed under investigation in France is the equivalent of being charged with a crime in other judicial systems.

Tapie, who was released oo bail of 250,000 francs ($42,000), stormed out of the judge's chambers "almost without waiting for the magistrate to finish reading the indictment," a justice official said.

An official statement by the public prosecutor said Tapie, the self-made millionaire and protégé of President François Mitterrand who was the minister for urban affairs in the Socialist government ousted last March, had declined to answer the charges.

Tapie played down the latest setback after talking with his lawyer.

"There are more serious things," he said. "There are people suffering. There are tragedies in the world. Things should be kept in proportion and this matter reduced to its real dimension, which is not very important."

In Marseille, angry fans gathered at the club grounds to protest the judge's decision.

Tapie claimed that Beffy "wants to destroy Olympique Marseille."

"His decision to forbid me from being president of OM obviously has oothing to do with a search for truth on the judicial level." Tapie said.

On of Tapie's lawyers, Francis Debacker, questioned whether the judge had the right to remand a sitting member of parliament on bail.

Another lawyer, Francis Spiner, said Beffy's order to Tapie to quit as club chairman was unjustified.

The National Assembly, of which Tapie is a member, is not in session now. On Jan. 10, when it was, a parliamentary committee turned down an application from Beffy for Tapie's immunity to be lifted, saying the case was too "imprecise."

In December, after parliament lifted Tapie's immunity from prosecution in that case, Tapie was charged with misuse of corporate funds from the scale-manufacturing company Testut, which owned by his investment group, Bernard Tapie Finance. He is alleged to have used a Testut loan for political expenses and to buy forward Chris Waddle from the English club Tottenham Hotspur.

Tapie has denied wrongdoing in both the Testut and OM cases.

Beffy is investigating accusations that Marseille tried to bribe Valenciennes players to go easy in a league match just before the European Champions' Cup final. Olympique won the league match, then beat AC Milan to become the first French club to win a European title.

Tapie is alleged to have tried to persuade two witnesses, the former Valeocieones coach, Boro Primorac, and Marseille midfielder Jean-Jacques Eydelie, to change their testimooy to say Marseille did oot initiate the bribes.

Eydelie has admitted giving a 250,000-franc bribe to Valenciennes player Christophe Robert, who, with Argentine midfielder Jorge Burruchaga, admitted receiving it. They were placed under investigation.

They also named Tapie's then right-hand-man at Olympique, Jean-Pierre Bernes, as the initiator of the bribe. Bernes was also placed under investigation, but has denied involvement.

Marseille has been banned from European competition this season and stripped of its French league title.

Tapie, who was forced to sell three star players because of the club's ensuing financial problems, has said he is looking for a buyer for the club, which is now in second place in the league standings.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Pascal Rossignol/Reuters

Bernard Tapie leaving court: Judge "wants to destroy team."

No. 4 Kentucky Is a Good Host As No. 3 Arkansas Wins, Again

The Associated Press

Kentucky is lucky that Arkansas comes to Rupp Arena only every other season.

The third-ranked Razorbacks ended the Wildcats' 33-game homecourt winning streak Wednesday night, and it was Arkansas which last beat fourth-ranked Kentucky at home.

"My congratulations go to Arkansas," said the Wildcats' coach, Rick Pitino. "They've done this to us twice in a row. They've been the superior basketball team twice in a row."

This 90-82 decision came courtesy of the Razorbacks' press, which spread Kentucky's offense, and a technical foul against Rodrick Rhodes of the Wildcats.

Rhodes had two 3-pointers and a three-point play in a 12-0 run that gave Kentucky (18-4, 7-3 Southeastern Conference) a 39-24 lead with 4:46 left in the first half. But the sophomore forward became the goat when he was assessed an unsportsmanslike technical foul for having words with Corey Beck. Arkansas (17-2, 7-2) scored eight straight points and was only 47-41 behind at halftime.

"I'll take the blame for this loss," Rhodes said. "My emotions got out of hand, and that was a key part of this game."

Kentucky, which had won five straight, still led by 54-49 on Jared Prickett's layup with 15:15 to go. But Clint McDaniel got nine points in a 19-3 run that gave Arkansas a 68-59 lead with 9:21 left.

The Wildcats were in it until the final minute, though, and it wasn't until Travis Ford missed a 3-pointer with Arkansas leading, 79-77, that the Razorbacks pulled away.

Scotty Thurman had 26 points and Corliss Williamson got 21 for Arkansas, which beat Kentucky, 105-88, at Rupp Arena on Jan. 25, 1992.

The teams play just once a season since they are in different divisions of the Southeastern Conference.

Rhodes led Kentucky with 22 points and Tony Delk added 16.

"Some things are better not said and I'm pretty upset," Pitino said. "It's the most disappointed I've been in a team of mine in 20 years of coaching."

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

No. 6 Connecticut 94, Boston College 91: Donyell Marshall had 33 points and his basket with 2:28 left in the second overtime gave the visiting Huskies (20-2, 10-1 Big East) a 93-90 lead. Connecticut had the chance to win at the end of regulation but Marshall missed a driving layup at the buzzer; the Eagles (16-7, 7-5) had two shots to win at the end of the first overtime. Billy Curley had a career-high 32 points and matched his career-high with 16 rebounds for Boston College.

No. 10 Purdue 98, Northwestern 81: Glenn Robinson scored 29 points as the Boilermakers (19-3, 7-3 Big Ten) cruised to their 21st victory in 22 games against the visiting Wildcats (9-9, 0-9).

No. 15 Missouri 82, Colorado 70: Melvin Booker had 19 points as the Tigers (17-2, 8-0 Big Eight) won their 12th in a row at home. Donny Boyce had 27 points for the Buffaloes (10-10, 2-6), who lost their 23d straight at Missouri and have dropped 76 of 77 regular-season conference road games.

No. 17 Saint Louis 90, Iowa St. 75: Scott Highmark had 23 points and the Billikens (19-1) hit 12 3-pointers. Derrick Hayes and Julius Michalik each scored 20 points for the visiting Cyclones (11-8).

No. 19 Alabama-Birmingham 78, DePaul 73: The last of Robert Shannon's 22 points for the visiting Blazers (18-3, 6-2 Great Midwest) came on a tiebreaking jumper with 45 seconds left and the Blue Demons (13-7, 2-6) didn't score again. DePaul's Tom Kleinschmidt, who had 27 of his career-high 37 points in the second half, had a shot blocked in the lane.

No. 20 Florida 74, Mississippi 55: Craig Brown had 21 points, 13 rebounds and six assists as the visiting Gators (19-3, 9-1 SEC) beat the Rebels (11-8, 4-5).

No. 21 Wisconsin 77, Penn St. 64: Freshman center Rashard Griffith, back after missing two games with a knee injury, scored 15 points as the Badgers (15-4, 6-4 Big Ten) improved to 12-0 at home this season, their best start there since 1929-30. John Amaechi's 18 points led the Nittany Lions (10-9, 3-7).

No. 23 Minnesota 79, Ohio St. 73: Voshon Lenard scored 14 of his 24 points in the final 10 minutes as the Golden Gophers (16-7, 6-4 Big Ten) won at home by shooting 67 percent from the field in the second half. Randy Carter had 22 points and 10 rebounds for Minnesota; Derek Anderson led Ohio State (10-11, 3-7) with 19 points.

No. 24 Illinois 72, Michigan St. 64: Deon Thomas had 25 points as the Fighting Illini (13-5, 6-3 Big Ten) won at home. Shawn Respert got 27 points for the Spartans (14-9, 5-6), who were outscored, 22-7, at the foul line.

For investment information
Read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

SIDELINES

Way Cleared for Toronto NBA Team

TORONTO (AP) — The Ontario government and the NBA anoounced an agreement Thursday that removes pro basketball from the provincial sports lottery and clears the way for Toronto to become the league's 28th team, beginning play in the 1995-96 season.

The league awarded the franchise to a Toronto group led by John Bitove Jr. in November on the conditioo NBA games be taken off the Pro-Line lottery.

The Toronto announcement came less than 24 hours after the a group hoping for an NBA expansion franchise in Vancouver said it would remove basketball betting from the British Columbia lottery.

Yankees Get Mulholland From Phils

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Yankees finally got the starting pitcher they wanted, acquiring Terry Mulholland from the Philadelphia Phillies for three young players, while on the arbitration froot Montreal outfielder Moises Alou and Colorado third baseman Charlie Hayes settled.

Alou agreed to a $1.4 million, one-year deal, nearly seven times his $210,000 salary last season. Hayes and the Rockies were believed to have settled below the midpoint.

Glenn Davis, 32, who was released by Baltimore on Sept. 8 after three injury-filled seasons, signed a minor league contract with the New York Mets in an effort to resurrect his career.

For the Record

South Africa has been admitted to Rugby League's centenary World Cup, to be held in Britain late next year, it was announced in London following an international board meeting. *(Reuters)*

Andy Cole, the Newcastle striker who is the leading scorer in England's Premier League, will be out for at least three weeks with a torn shoulder muscle. *(AP)*

Sean Elliott, the Detroit forward whose kidney ailment scuttled a trade to Houston, said he'll take an indefinite leave of absence to clear up the p problem. *(AP)*

Cal Ripken Jr. became the major league baseball's all-time top homerun hitting shortstop last July 15, with his 278th; Ernie Banks, who formerly topped the list, had been credited with 16 homers at shortstop that he had hit while playing first base. The Elias Sports Bureau, the official keeper of major league statistics, discovered the error four years ago but failed to inform Ripken's team, the Baltimore Orioles. *(AP)*

Two Mexican travel agencies, whose customers found in Atlanta that they did not have tickets to the game after buying Super Bowl packages, have been refunded mere than $500,000 by a Texas ticket agency. *(AP)*

Chris Pyatt of Britain retained his WBO middleweight title with a first-round technical knockout of Mark Cameron of South Africa in Brentwood, England. *(AP)*

Bud Wilkinson, 77, who turned Oklahoma's football program into a dynasty as the university's coach during the 1940s and 1950s, died of congestive heart failure at his home in St. Louis. *(AP)*

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	34	13	.723	—
Orlando	27	20	.574	7
Miami	23	23	.500	10½
New Jersey	22	24	.478	11½
Boston	20	27	.426	14
Philadelphia	20	27	.426	14
Washington	15	31	.326	18½
Central Division				
Atlanta	33	13	.717	—
Chicago	33	13	.717	—
Cleveland	24	23	.511	9½
Indiana	23	23	.500	10
Charlotte	22	25	.468	11½
Milwaukee	14	33	.298	19½
Detroit	11	36	.234	22½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	33	12	.733	—
San Antonio	34	14	.708	½
Utah	31	18	.633	4
Denver	22	24	.478	11½
Minnesota	14	32	.304	19½
Dallas	5	42	.106	29
Pacific Division				
Seattle	35	10	.778	—
Phoenix	31	15	.674	4½
Portland	27	20	.574	9
Golden State	26	20	.565	9½
LA Lakers	18	28	.391	17½
LA Clippers	16	29	.356	19
Sacramento	14	32	.304	21½

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Cleveland	23	24	17	31— 95
New Jersey	24	32	23	27—106

C: Hill 3-16 4-7 10, Ja.Williams 5-16 4-4 14, Ferry 7-16 0-0 14. N.J.: Anderson 10-14 3-3 24, Gilliam 7-13 5-5 19. Rebounds—Cleveland 50 (Ja.Williams 14), New Jersey 48 (Jo.Williams, Gilliam 8). Assists—Cleveland 19 (Wilkins 5), New Jersey 23 (Anderson, Edwards 6).

New York	27	24	28	35—114
Philadelphia	26	17	21	15— 79

N.Y.: Ewing 8-14 2-2 18, Starks 5-14 1-2 14. P: Weatherspoon 7-18 6-6 20, Bradley 6-14 3-8 15. Rebounds—New York 55 (Oakley 12), Philadelphia 53 (Weatherspoon 19). Assists—New York 36 (Starks 8), Philadelphia 17 (Barros 4).

Atlanta	23	23	23	28— 97
Orlando	33	26	19	26—104

A: Wilkins 12-23 5-6 30, Ehlo 6-11 2-2 15. O: Scott 10-21 1-2 24, O'Neal 14-20 9-17 37. Rebounds—Atlanta 55 (Willis, Koncak, Blaylock 7), Orlando 53 (O'Neal 13). Assists—Atlanta 24 (Blaylock 10), Orlando 32 (Hardaway, Anderson 9).

Detroit	26	28	22	24—100
Boston	28	19	22	26— 95

D: Mills 5-12 0-0 14, Polynice 8-14 0-0 16, Thomas 11-24 5-5 28. B: Parish 7-10 3-4 17, McDaniel 7-17 2-2 16. Rebounds—Detroit 58 (Polynice 11), Boston 52 (Parish 12). Assists—Detroit 26 (Thomas 9), Boston 28 (Douglas 9).

Golden State	43	34	33	26—136
Charlotte	33	23	34	24—114

G: Sprewell 13-17 4-4 34, Weber 10-15 2-4 22, A. Johnson 9-14 2-4 20. C: E. Johnson 8-19 6-6 24, Hawkins 14-18 11-12 41. Rebounds—Golden State 51 (Owens 10), Charlotte 49 (Hawkins 9). Assists—Golden State 27 (Sprewell, Owens 6), Charlotte 30 (Bogues 10).

Indiana	28	18	27	29—102
Miami	27	27	22	21— 97

I: McKey 10-12 10-12 30, Williams 9-16 7-8 25. M: Rice 6-14 6-6 18, Seikaly 7-11 5-10 19, Smith 6-11 3-4 19. Rebounds—Indiana 47 (Williams 11), Miami 45 (Seikaly 9). Assists—Indiana 23 (Workman 7), Miami 18 (Shaw 8).

LA Lakers	34	22	22	26—104
Utah	21	21	27	29— 98

L.A. LAKERS: Divac 5-9 7-9 19, Threatt 9-13 7-7 25. U: K.Malone 10-17 9-12 29, Corbin 6-13 1-1 13. Rebounds—Los Angeles 59 (Lynch 12), Utah 52 (K.Malone 14). Assists—Los Angeles 17 (Van Exel 6), Utah 29 (Stockton 15).

Minnesota	29	27	32	18—106
Phoenix	36	27	22	26—111

M: Laettner 6-14 10-13 22, Rider 10-22 3-5 24, Person 10-16 1-1 25. P: Ceballos 10-20 4-6 24, Green 7-13 5-8 22, K. Johnson 8-12 8-14 24. Rebounds—Minnesota 57 (Laettner 12), Phoenix 58 (Miller 15). Assists—Minnesota 22 (Williams 10), Phoenix 27 (Miller 11).

Portland	14	28	33	19— 94
Seattle	22	21	33	39—115

P: C. Robinson 6-17 2-2 14, Drexler 7-16 3-5 19. S: Payton 7-10 5-6 19, Pierce 8-12 2-2 18. Rebounds—Portland 54 (Kersey 12), Seattle 61 (Kemp 19). Assists—Portland 19 (Strickland, C.Robinson 4), Seattle 24 (Payton 9).

LA Clippers	31	22	19	23— 95
Sacramento	36	23	21	25—105

L.A. CLIPPERS: Manning 8-18 7-8 23, Harper 9-20 8-9 26, Grant 9-20 1-2 22. S: Webb 4-10 8-12 17, Richmond 15-25 3-5 35. Rebounds—Los Angeles 52 (J.Williams 8), Sacramento 59 (Simmons 11). Assists—Los Angeles 20 (Jackson 5), Sacramento 26 (Webb 12).

Major College Scores

EAST
Bucknell 100, Lafayette 76
Connecticut 94, Boston College 91, 2OT
Fordham 84, Army 68
Holy Cross 107, Lehigh 104, OT
Navy 68, Colgate 67
Siena 88, Loyola, Md. 78
St. Peter's 72, Manhattan 63

SOUTH
Arkansas 90, Kentucky 82
Florida 74, Mississippi 55
Miss. Valley St. 78, Delta St. 75
N. Carolina St. 87, Virginia 54
N.C.-Greensboro 85, Coastal Carolina 64
Radford 78, Winthrop 64
Richmond 77, Old Dominion 73
South Carolina 71, Clemson 68
Tennessee St. 93, Tenn.-Martin 80
Vanderbilt 84, Auburn 69
William & Mary 79, VMI 68

MIDWEST
Ala.-Birmingham 78, DePaul 73
Bowling Green 92, Ball St. 91, OT
Detroit Mercy 66, W. Illinois 63
Drake 81, Creighton 75, OT
E. Michigan 66, Kent 58
Illinois 72, Michigan St. 64
Illinois St. 62, SW Missouri St. 60
Memphis St. 84, Dayton 71
Miami, Ohio 83, Cent. Michigan 59
Minnesota 79, Ohio St. 73
Missouri 82, Colorado 70
Mo.-Kansas City 81, Washington, Mo. 75
Nebraska 76, Kansas St. 65
Ohio U. 86, W. Michigan 61
Purdue 98, Northwestern 81
S. Illinois 89, Indiana St. 69
St. Louis 90, Iowa St. 75
Toledo 77, Akron 70
Wisconsin 77, Penn St. 64

SOUTHWEST
Texas 94, Southern Meth. 66
Texas A&M 79, Oral Roberts 66
Texas Tech 98, Baylor 84
Tulsa 79, Wichita St. 64

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	34	15	4	72	193	140
New Jersey	29	17	6	64	189	145
Florida	23	19	10	56	150	140
Washington	25	22	4	54	173	167
Philadelphia	24	26	4	52	198	201
NY Islanders	22	26	4	48	176	180
Tampa Bay	20	28	6	46	139	162
Northeast Division						
Montreal	29	19	8	66	185	157
Boston	27	18	9	63	176	153
Pittsburgh	23	16	11	63	192	164
Buffalo	26	23	5	57	178	145
Quebec	21	28	5	47	175	171
Hartford	19	23	6	44	158	188
Ottawa	9	40	8	26	144	258

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Toronto	22	16	11	47	185	155
Detroit	30	18	5	65	234	185
Dallas	29	20	7	65	196	181
St. Louis	28	19	8	64	178	183
Chicago	25	23	6	56	161	155
Winnipeg	17	33	7	41	188	230
Pacific Division						
Calgary	28	19	9	65	209	174
Vancouver	27	25	2	56	185	178
San Jose	19	24	11	49	152	172
Anaheim	21	31	4	44	154	172
Los Angeles	20	27	6	46	197	209
Edmonton	15	34	8	38	174	208

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

N.Y. Rangers	2	1	0	0—3
Montreal	1	2	0	1—4

First Period: N.Y.-Graves 34 (Messier, Leetch); (pp). M-Damphousse 24 (Muller, Bellows); (pp). N.Y.-Graves 22 (Messier, Zubov). Second Period: N.Y.-Zubov 8 (Kovalev, Gartner); (pp). M-Schneider 12 (Odelein); (pp). M-Dionne 14 (Desjardins, Damphousse). (pp). Overtime: M-Desjardins 9. Shots on goal: N.Y. (on Roy) 14-14-9-0—37. M (on Healy) 14-9-5-2—30.

Winnipeg	0	1	1—2
Dallas	0	1	3—4

Second Period: W-Eagles 3, (sh) D-Evason 11 (Dahlen); (pp). Third Period: D-Modano 32 (Cavallini, Courtnall); D-Courtnall 14 (Gagner, Hatcher); D-Dahlen 15 (Courtnall, Modano); (pp). W-Tkachuk 29 (Domi), (sh). Shots on goal: W (on Moog) 7-8-12—27. D (on O'Neill) 17-16-11—44.

Calgary	2	3	1—6
Edmonton	0	1	0—1

First Period: C-Titov 28 (Reichel, Fleury); C-MacInnis 28 (Nieuwendyk, Roberts). (pp) Second Period: C-Nieuwendyk 33 (MacInnis, Keczmer); (pp). C-Fleury 22 (Nieuwendyk, Roberts); (pp). C-Reichel 26 (Titov); E-Rice 14 (Werenka). Third Period: C-Reichel 27 (Walz, Stern). Shots on goal: C (on Ranford, Brathwaite) 16-12-8—36. E (on Vernon) 4-7-8—19.

Chicago	1	0	1—2
Los Angeles	1	1	2—4

First Period: C-Graham 12 (Weinrich, Ruuttu); 2, Los Angeles Kurri 22 (Blake). (sh) Second Period: L.A.-Huddy 3 (Gretzky, Sandstrom). Third Period: L.A.-Blake 14 (Granato, Rychel); 35 L.A.-Blake 15 (Kurri, Donnelly); C-Murphy 28 (Roenick, Weinrich). Shots on goal: C (on Stauber) 12-17-22—51. L.A. (on Belfour) 7-4-12—23.

SOCCER

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION
Marseille 3, Toulouse 1
Paris St. Germain 0, Montpellier 0

ENGLISH F.A. CUP
Fourth Round
Stockport 0, Bristol City 4
Fourth Round Replays
Arsenal 1, Bolton 3, OT
Barnsley 1, Plymouth 0
Leeds 2, Oxford United 3, OT
Luton 2, Newcastle 0
Sheffield Wednesday 1, Chelsea 3, OT
Stoke 0, Oldham 1
West Ham 1, Notts County 0, OT

ITALIAN CUP
First Leg, Semifinal
Ancona 1, Torino 0

DUTCH CUP
Quarterfinal
Ajax 7, Helmond Sport 1
NEC 2, ADO the Hague 1
Feyenoord 4, RKC Waalwijk 2
NAC Breda 1, PSV Eindhoven 0, OT

CARLSBERG CUP
Denmark 4, United States 2, OT
Denmark won penalty shootout, 4-2
Hong Kong 4, Romania 5, OT on penalties
Hong Kong won penalty shootout, 5-4

CRICKET

THIRD TEST
India vs. Sri Lanka, Third Day
Thursday, in Ahmadabad, India
Sri Lanka 1st innings: 119
India 1st innings: 358-7 (132.3 overs)
Sri Lanka 2d innings: 154-5 (83 overs)

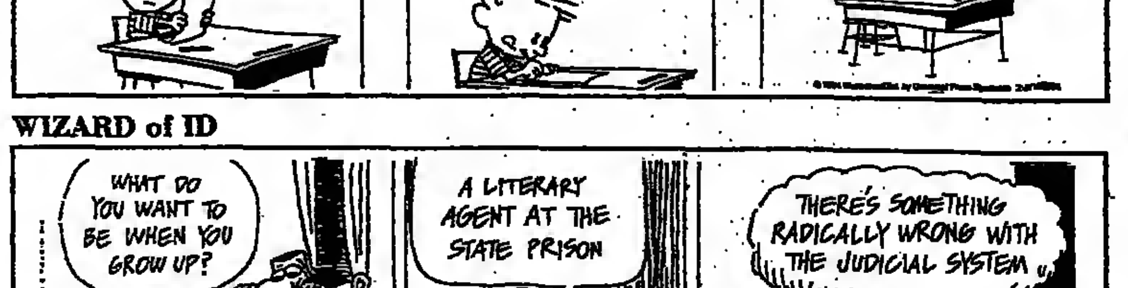
FIRST TEST
New Zealand vs. Pakistan, First Day
Thursday, in Eden Park, New Zealand
New Zealand 1st innings: 242-10 (68.3 overs)
Pakistan 1st innings: 61-4 (15 overs)

DENNIS THE MENACE

"But, MOM ... I DON'T HAVE THE TIME TO DO ALL THE THINGS YOU TELL ME NOT TO DO!"

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES



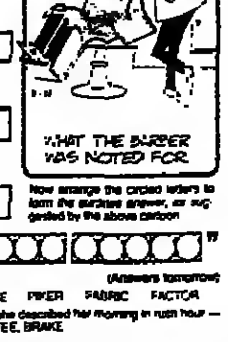
BLONDIE

WIZARD of ID

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

IPSOE
UPYPP
TIQUEY
MUSCLY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HIS "▢▢▢▢ ▢▢▢▢▢"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: BEIGE PIKER FABRIC FACTOR
Answer: How she described her morning in rush hour — COFFEE, BRAKE

BEETLE BAILEY

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

GARFIELD

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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Harding Asks Court To Bar Hearing and Sues for $20 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORTLAND, Oregon — Tonya Harding said in court documents filed Thursday that she has done nothing to warrant her removal from the U.S. Olympic team and would be "irreparably harmed if I were not allowed to compete" in Norway.

The U.S. figure skating champion submitted the documents as part of a $20 million lawsuit filed against the U.S. Olympic Committee. Harding is seeking to prevent the USOC from holding a hearing Tuesday in Oslo on whether she should be forced off the team for her alleged role in the attack on rival skater Nancy Kerrigan.

A hearing on the lawsuit was scheduled for Friday in Clackamas County Circuit Court in nearby Oregon City, where the suit was filed.

To back up the lawsuit, filed late Wednesday, Harding's attorneys submitted 67 pages of supporting documents Thursday, including a proposed temporary restraining order to prevent the USOC hearing and affidavits from Harding and her coach, Diane Rawlinson.

Harding said in her affidavit that she had worked her entire life toward the goal of competing in the Winter Olympic Games, which begin Saturday in Lillehammer.

"I have done nothing that would warrant my removal from the U.S. Olympic team and I would be irreparably harmed if I were not allowed to compete," she said.

She said she could not afford to pay the expenses of attorneys and witnesses who would testify on her behalf at the USOC hearing in Oslo.

Rawlinson said in her affidavit that, because of security concerns, it may be impossible to get Harding to Oslo by Tuesday.

Neither Kerrigan, who arrived in Lillehammer on Thursday, nor Harding are expected to take part in Saturday's opening ceremony, a spokesman for the U.S. team said.

The 16-page lawsuit filed by Harding's attorneys claims her 20-year dream of winning an Olympic gold medal would be wrongfully and unfairly dashed by any attempt to remove her from the figure skating team.

The "USOC's conduct is arbitrary, capricious, malicious and contrary to law and fact," the suit says just before asking for the $20 million. It also seeks compensatory damages to be determined at a trial.

But the portion that undoubtedly means the most to the embattled 23-year-old skater is the request for the temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction preventing the USOC from taking any action to remove her from the Olympic team.

The USOC has scheduled a hearing of its Games Administrative Board in Oslo to consider whether there is sufficient reason to keep her out of the competition in Lillehammer. On Monday, the USOC sent Harding's attorneys seven accusations that were based, in part, on a finding by a U.S. Figure Skating Association panel that there was reasonable cause to believe she was involved in or knew about the plot to attack Kerrigan.

The lawsuit notes that some of those who have admitted their role in the conspiracy have implicated Harding, but that those allegations have not resulted in any charges. A grand jury investigating the case is not expected to return any indictments until March 21.

The lawsuit contends the USOC action violates her rights as a member of the figure skating association and amounts to double jeopardy because she is still subject to the USFSA inquiry. The figure skating group has ordered Harding to appear at a disciplinary hearing and has given her until March 7 to respond.

The suit also claims the USOC lacks jurisdiction to take any action based on conduct that occurred before she became a member of the Olympic team.

But the suit's most detailed allegations are aimed at the hearing scheduled in Oslo, which, the suit contends, does not provide adequate due process because:

- Harding was not given adequate notice of the specific charges;
- The time and place for the hearing made it impractical for Harding to attend;
- The hearing was not set before an impartial body of fact-finders;
- Harding was denied the right to call witnesses and require their attendance;
- She was denied the opportunity to cross-examine witnesses;
- The USOC failed to provide an appeals procedure and written notice of such procedure; and
- The right to a full and fair hearing before the U.S. Figure Skating Association hearings panel was effectively destroyed.

Asked if the lawsuit meant that Harding would not appear before the USOC panel, her attorney, Robert C. Weaver Jr., said: "We're going to exhaust this first and see where it goes."

The USOC planned to file motions Thursday in Portland to counter the suit, the committee's executive director, Harvey Schiller, said.

"We want to just give Tonya the opportunity to speak to the board and to discuss some of the issues that are involved," Schiller said on "CBS This Morning."

Earlier, Harding's former husband, Jeff Gillooly, asked a court for permission to travel to Norway to testify before the USOC panel.

Gillooly also asked that the results of an FBI lie-detector test he took as part of his plea bargain arrangement be disclosed to his attorney so they can be presented to the USOC board, if it asks for them.

Norm Frink, the chief deputy district attorney in Multnomah County, which includes Portland, said prosecutors would not oppose the motions.

Gillooly has pleaded guilty to racketeering for his role in the Jan. 6 attack on Kerrigan and has said Harding was in on the plot and gave the final go-ahead. In exchange for his plea, he will be sentenced to two years in prison and fined $100,000, and no additional charges will be filed against him.

Harding has denied Gillooly's allegations, but has admitted she learned that people around her were involved in the plot when she returned from the U.S. Figure Skating Championships, and did not report it to authorities immediately.

The USOC had asked if Gillooly would be available to testify at the disciplinary hearing. But Schiller said Thursday that "we do not plan to ask Mr. Gillooly to appear."

Vincent Amalvy/Agence France-Presse

Nancy Kerrigan arriving Thursday in Oslo, en route to the Olympic Games in Lillehammer. Asked as she was leaving Boston if she was prepared to skate with Tonya Harding, Kerrigan replied: "I'm prepared for the competition." And about the Olympic training schedule, which would require her to practice side-by-side with Harding, Kerrigan told reporters: "I'm more uncomfortable standing here talking to all of you guys."

Olympic Television Schedules

Saturday's Events

Opening Ceremonies – 1500.
Ice Hockey – *Finland vs. Czech Republic*, 1100; Russia vs. Norway, 1730; Austria vs. Germany, 2000.

Saturday's TV

EUROPE
All times are local

Austria – ORF: 1545-1845, 2000-2006, 2055-2330.
Britain – BBC: 1215-1715; BBC2: 1500-1700, 2340-0025.
Bulgaria – BNT/Channel 1: 1700-1900; Channel 2: 2030-2130, 0030-0100.
Croatia – HRT/TV2: 1500-1925, 2330-2400.
Cyprus – CYBC: 1700-1900, 0030-0100.
Czech Republic – CTV: 1145-1800, 2330-2400.
Denmark – DR: 1545-1800.
Estonia – ETV: 1650-1900.
Finland – TV1: 1245-1530, 2050-2115; TV2: 1645-1900.
France – FR3: 0930-1000, 2345-0145; TF1: 1550-1805.
Germany – ARD: 1145-1430, 1545-1815, 2058-2330, 2310-2400.
Greece – ET2: 1700-1900; ET1: 0030-0100.
Hungary – MTV/Channel 1: 2005-2020; Channel 2: 1550-1800.
Iceland – RUV: 1700-1845, 2315-2345.
Italy – RAI1: 1600-1800; RAI3: 1730-1800.
Latvia – LT: 1655-1900, 2330-2400.
Lithuania – LRT: 1700-1900.
Luxembourg – *CLT: Highlights on evening news*, 1900-2000.
Macedonia – MKRTV/Channel 1: 1500-1700; 1725-2000; 2230-2300; Channel 2: 1055-1330; 1955-2230.
Monaco – TMC/IT: 1200-1430; 1430-1600; 1600-1800; 0050-0245.
Netherlands – NOS: 0930-2335.
Norway – NRK: 1130-2300.
Poland – TVP/PR1: 1555-1800, 2205-2305; PR2: 0005-0135.
Portugal – TV2: 2300-2320; RTP1: 1100-1120.
Romania – RTVR: 1700-1800, 0030-0100; Channel 2: 2030-2200.
Russia – RTO: 1355-1630, 1755-2000; RTR: 2025-2255.
Slovakia – STV/SK: 1555-1800.
Slovenia – RTVSLO: 1530-1855.
Spain – TVE2: 1600-1800; RTVE: 1200-2400.
Sweden – SVT/Channel 1: 1530-1800, 1930-2100; TV2 1825-1930.
Switzerland – TSR/TSI/DRS: 1600-1800.
Turkey – TRT: 1700-1900, 0025-0200.
Ukraine – DTRU/UT1: 1700-1900, 0030-0100.
Eurosport – 1200-1430, 1600-continuous coverage.

ASIA/PACIFIC
All times are local

Japan – NHK: 2200-0600.
China – CCTV: 2300-0100.
South Korea – KBS: 2350-0210; MBC: 2400-0130.
Star TV – 2300-0100.

NORTH AMERICA
All times are EST

Canada – CTV: 0900-1800.
United States – CBS: 0800-1100, 2335-0035.
Mexico – Televisa: 1100-1400, 2200-2230.
Information provided by the IOC, TWI, and individual broadcasters; compiled by the IHT.

Sunday's Events

All times are GMT

Alpine Skiing – Men's Downhill, 1000.
Cross-Country Skiing – Women's 15-kilometer freestyle, 0900.
Figure Skating – *Pairs technical program*, 1900.
Ice Hockey – Sweden vs. Slovakia, 1400; Italy vs. Canada, 1630; France vs. United States, 1900.
Luge – Men's Singles, First and Second Runs, 0900.
Speedskating – Men's 5,000 meters, 1400.

Sunday's TV

EUROPE
All times are local

Austria – ORF: 0600-0900, 0850-1300, 1300-1800, 1948-2010, 2245-2345.
Britain – BBC2: 0910-1130, 1810-1900, 2140-2235.
Bulgaria – BNT/Channel 1: 1100-1345, 1915-1945, 2230-2355; Channel 2: 1700-1830, 2430-0100.
Croatia – HRT/HTV2: 1045-1230, 1455-1800, 2300-2330, 0030-0300.
Cyprus – CYBC: 1715-1745, 2230-2300.
Czech Republic – CTV: 0915-1230, 1455-1730, 1945-2015, 2310-2400.
Denmark – DR: 0950-1230, 1455-1730, 2145-2230.
Estonia – ETV: 1055-1400, 1555-1800, 1915-1945, 2145-2330.
Finland – TV1: 1045-1410; TV2: 1550-1830.
France – FR2: 1820-1925; FR3: 1045-1200, 1955-2230.
Germany – ARD: 0945-1300, 1445-1840, 2015-2245.
Greece – ET2: 1300-1330, 1915-1945; ET1: 2400-0100.
Hungary – MTV/Channel 1: 1100-1130, 1450-1730, 2255-2355.
Iceland – RUV: 0855-1045, 0850-1130, 1355-1745, 1715-1745, 1825-1855, 2230-2300, 2330-0030.
Italy – RAI2: 2415-0130; RAI3: 0955-1230.
Latvia – LT: 1055-1330, 1915-1945, 0030-0100.
Lithuania – LRTV: 1100-1230, 2130-2145.
Luxembourg – *CLT: Highlights on evening news*, 1900-2000.
Macedonia – MKRTV/Channel 1: 0855-1130, 0950-1215, 1355-1830, 1715-1745, 1755-1830, 2230-2300; Channel 2: 0855-1030, 1355-1720, 1855-2130, 1855-2135; Channel 3: 1625-1900.
Monaco – TMC/IT: 1000-1200, 1730-1940, 2300-0100.
Netherlands – NOS: 0930-2350.
Norway – NRK: 0900-1800, 2000-2300, 2300-2340; TV2: 1845-1900.
Poland – TVP/PR2: 0950-1100, 1900-2000, 005-105; PR1: 1100-1230, 1605-1730, 2200-2300.
Portugal – TV2: 2300-2320; RTP1: 1100-1120.
Romania – RTVR: 1150-1230, 1915-1945, 0030-0100.
Russia – RTO: 1600-1645, 2200-2300, 0030-0230; RTR: 1150-1400, 2210-2240, 2330-0040.
Slovakia – STV/SK: 0600-1250, 1455-1845.
Slovenia – RTVSLO: 0935-1750, 1956-2320.
Spain – TVE2: Starting at 1200; RTVE: 1000-2400.
Sweden – SVT/TV2: 0945-1145; Channel 1: 1145-1230, 1445-1730, 2000-2100.
Switzerland – TSI/TSR/DRS: 1000-1330; 1440-1815.
Turkey – TRT: 2130-0020.
Ukraine – DTRU/UT1: 1100-1245, 1815-1900, 0030-0100; UT2: 1915-1945, 2200-2400.
Eurosport: 0600-continuous coverage.

ASIA/PACIFIC
All times are local

Australia – Channel 9: 2030-0100.
New Zealand – TV1: 2130-2400.
Japan – NHK: 2200-2400, 2400-0200 (general); 1230-1500, 1800-0630 (satellite); 1300-1500, 1900-2200 (Hi-Vision).
Hong Kong – TVB: 2400-0100.
South Korea – KBS: 1240-1350; MBC: 2400-0130.
Malaysia – TV3: 2315-0015.
Singapore – SBC/Channel 12: 2400-0100.
Star TV – Starting at 1800.

NORTH AMERICA
All times are EST

Canada – CTV: 0900-1700, 2100-2330.
United States – CBS: 0900-1200, 1430-1800, 2000-2300, 2335-0035.
Mexico – Televisa: 1200-1500, 2200-2230.
Information provided by the IOC, TWI, and individual broadcasters; compiled by the IHT.

Monday's Events

All times are GMT

Alpine Skiing – Men's combined downhill, 1000.
Cross-Country Skiing – Men's 30-kilometer freestyle, 0930.
Ice Hockey – Germany vs. Norway, 1400; Czech Republic vs. Austria, 1630; Russia vs. Finland, 1800.
Luge – Men's singles, third and fourth runs, 0900.
Speedskating – *Men's 500 meters, 1300.*

Monday's TV

EUROPE
All times are local

Austria – ORF: 0600-0950, 0950-1955, 2015-2100, 2230-2330.
Britain – BBC2: 1415-1550; 2000-2100; 2315-2355.
Bulgaria – BNT/Channel 1: 1200-1400, 1700-1740, 1915-1945; Channel 2: 2055-2330, 0030-0100.
Croatia – HRT/HTV2: 1450-1710, 2230-0030.
Cyprus – CYBC: 1715-1745, 2230-2300.
Czech Republic – CTV/Channel 1: 0915-1300, 1945-2015, 2300-0005; Channel 2: 1715-2000, 2000-2230.
Denmark – DR: 1020-1433, 1450-1730, 2130-2215.
Estonia – ETV: 1125-1345, 1430-1600, 1915-1945, 2145-2330.
Finland – TV1: 1105-1605, 2055-2330; TV2: 1900-1930.
France – FR2: 0955-1020, 1025-1050, 1050-1200, 1205-1250; FR3: 1430-1455, 1500-1740, 2005-2030.
Germany – ZDF: 0950-1750, 2100-2145.
Greece – ET1: 0830-0900, 1700-1800; ET2: 1915-1945.
Hungary – MTV/Channel 1: 1515-1600; Channel 2: 1905-2059, 2205-2235.
Iceland – RUV: 0930-1130, 1255-1400, 1825-1855, 2315-2345.
Italy – RAI1: 0955-1300; RAI2: 2415-0100; RAI3: 1730-1800.
Latvia – LT: 1055-1330, 1915-1945, 0030-0100.
Lithuania – LRT: 1125-1400, 2130-2150.
Luxembourg – CLT: Highlights on evening news, 1900-2000.
Macedonia – MKRTV/Channel 1: 0855-1130, 1255-1420; Channel 2: 0925-1200, 355-1630, 1715-1745, 1755-1830, 1855-2130, 2230-2300; Channel 3: 0930-1150, 1625-1900.
Monaco – TMC/IT: 1000-1300; 1315-1400; 1600-1925; 0100-0300.
Netherlands – NOS: 0930-2315.
Norway – NRK: 0900-1750, 2000-2400; TV2: 1845-1900.
Poland – TVP/PR1: 0950-1100, 1830-1855, 2200-2300; PR2: 1105-1300, 1605-1725, 1905-2000, 0005-0105.
Portugal – TV2: 2300-2320; RTP1: 1100-1120.
Romania – RTVR/Channel 1: 1200-1330, 1430-1600, 1915-1945, 0030-0100; Channel 2: 2055-2330.
Russia – RTO: 1225-1500, 1830-1915, 2155-0030; RTR: 1250-1400, 1555-1700, 1705-1715, 2135-2205.
Slovakia – STV/SK: 0600-0830, 1025-1055, 1155-1300, 1815-1845.
Slovenia – RTVSLO: 1005-1405; 1700-1845; 1956-2015; 2035-2245.
Spain – RTVE: 1000-2400; TVE2: 1445-1500.
Sweden – SVT/TV2: 1015-1300, 1355-1520, 2000-2145; Channel 1: 2145-2300.
Switzerland – TSR/TSI/DRS: 1030-1300, 1400-1530; S+: 2000-2230.
Turkey – TRT: 1800-2015, 2100-2330.
Ukraine – DTRU/UT1: 1455-1800, 0030-0100; UT2: 1200-1340, 1915-1945.
Eurosport – 0600-2230, 2400-continuous coverage.

ASIA/PACIFIC
All times are local

Australia – Channel 9: 2030-0100.
New Zealand – TV1: 0700-0800, 2130-2400.
Japan – NHK: 2200-2400 (general); 1230-1500, 1800-0630 (satellite); 1300-1500, 1900-2200 (Hi-Vision).
China – CCTV: 1800-2100, 2300-2400.
Hong Kong – TVB: 2400-0100.
South Korea – KBS: 1430-1730, 2200-2300, 2410-0140; MBC: 1000-1300.
Malaysia – TV 3: 2315-2415.
Singapore – SBC/Channel 12: 2400-0100.
Star TV – Starting at 0300, Starting at 1800.

NORTH AMERICA
All times are EST

Canada – CTV: 0630-0900, 1330-1700, 2000-2200.
United States – CBS: 0700-0900, 2000-2300, 0037-0137; TNT: 1300-1800.
Mexico – Televisa: 0700-1100, 1700-1900, 2330-2400.
Information provided by the IOC, TWI, and individual broadcasters; compiled by the IHT.

In Tonya's Movie, Let's Hear a Word From the Sponsors

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

Vantage Point

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — "Your witness, Mr. Mason."

"Your honor, I call . . . Juan Antonio Samaranch."

The judge bangs his gavel to hush the spectators.

Right now it looks bleak. Everyone thinks she's guilty of something. The circumstantial evidence of phone records and doodled notes has been building against her. Her own husband — rather, ex-husband — has turned on her. Even if they're not going to charge her with the crime, even if they allow her to skate, no way in Norway she's going to win an Olympic medal because the judges will never reward her. Right?

The only one who can get Tonya Harding out of this is Perry Mason, that hero of the American television courtroom.

"Mr. Samaranch, you are president of the International Olympic Committee," Mason begins. "And so I ask you: Are you trying to win the Nobel Peace Prize?"

"I most certainly am not," Samaranch says.

"Need I remind you of the penalty for perjury in this country, sir? I ask you again: Are you or are you not now devoting your life to winning the Nobel Prize for Peace?"

"Yes."

"That will be all," Mason says, while Samaranch lurches from the box with what appears to be a slipped disk.

This is the part where Perry Mason destroys everyone he calls to the witness stand. No one knows why he does it. It never involves the most important evidence. A lot of the witnesses have nothing to do with the crime. So far, his examinations have revealed only that the public, press and Olympic reactions have been sillier than all of the things Jeff Gillooly hired with (allegedly) George Steinbrenner's money, and that almost everyone is profiting from the ensuing scandal.

Everyone but his client, Perry Mason will say.

"Mr. Steinbrenner," he says to the next witness, "you are still owner of the New York Yankees, if my memory serves me correctly?"

"In my time as owner," says Steinbrenner, squirming, because he was expecting to answer questions about the $10,000 he reportedly donated to Harding, "the Yankees have won two World Series and become the most lucrative . . ."

Perry cuts him off. "And you've fired how many managers?"

"Tonya's the one on trial here."

"Isn't it right that in the 17 years that you weren't banished for conspiring with a known gambler that you have fired 19 managers, and you haven't won so much as a divisional championship in a dozen years? Is that not right, sir?"

"That will be all," Mason says, leaving Steinbrenner with his mouth agape.

He takes on only the most impossible cases. The evidence is always stacked against his clients like the news cameras at Harding's practice rink. If it were up to the public, his clients would be sent to the gas chamber without a trial. As it is, the district attorney, Hamilton Berger, never seems to learn from his mistakes. He approaches every case with an arrogance bordering on the dangerous.

A good lawyer identifies that arrogance. He knows that nobody is innocent. You're looking down your nose at his client? You're better than she is? Let's just put you on the witness stand, where you have to tell the truth, and then we'll see what you're all about. That's what most of Perry Mason's trials come down to.

He makes every accuser feel as low as they've made his client feel. He evens the playing field. Of course, with 10 minutes left you're no closer to believing his client will get off than you were in the beginning.

This is when the renowned private detective, Paul Drake, enters the courtroom. Mason excuses himself to whisper privately with Paul in the aisle. No one in the courtroom can hear the conversation, but you and I can.

Perry says, "Where is that witness?"

Paul says: "My man in Portland has been looking up and down the West Coast. Perry, he swears there is no witness."

Perry looks over at his client. The ice queen is dying for a smoke. Paul senses Perry's fatigue.

"Way to go with Steinbrenner," Paul says, smiling.

Is Mason looking down at his watch? You can't tell: his arm is out of the picture. But you and everyone watching knows there are only seven minutes left as he grimaces a smile at Paul. He turns and approaches the bench saying, "Your honor, the defense calls . . ."

Does he call Gillooly, the ex-husband who has implicated Harding? Does he call the bodyguard? The alleged assailant? Is there a vital go-between of whom we haven't heard? Maybe he calls one of the dozens of people profiting from the mess.

The whole developing scandal has been turned into a made-for-television movie, with commercials four times an hour. Public opinion polls show that more and more Americans believe Harding should not compete in Lillehammer, and the Olympic community has clearly been sensitive to these polls. In TV-reduced terms, there are only seven minutes of airtime until Harding's status is to be reviewed by a U.S. Olympic Committee panel in Oslo on Tuesday. They should let the TV movie play itself out.

INDEED, a good lawyer should put the Olympic people on the stand and reveal the motives driving their judgment of Harding — not to bury them, but simply to learn the truth.

From the beginning, they've been wishing that she would simply disappear to save them from negative publicity. At the same time, they are ultimately going to pocket that publicity in the form of higher TV ratings translated into more television revenue. In the past, they have arbitrarily applied the rules of sportsmanship to some athletes and not to others. Is their goal to avoid the downside of publicity, or are they interested in the Olympic ideal of truth?

If they were held under the same unsparing light as Harding, would you entrust them with the decision?

In that same light, would you believe her ex-husband?

Even if Harding is charged in the conspiracy, she has not been proved guilty. The only truth right now is we don't know the truth. Maybe she found out afterward and was too scared and depressed to come forward because she knew she wouldn't be believed. It's unlikely, but maybe she still isn't sure how everything happened.

In an interactive, TV-movie world based on ratings and applause, it's just not fair to turn off the set before the final act. If Perry Mason has taught us anything about justice, it's that when the accusers are truly revealed, you find yourself rooting for the accused.

First 'Green' Games: Plenty of Snow Underfoot and a Flame Overhead

Continued from Page 1

they will await a single Norwegian. His name is Stein Gruben, and he, like the surroundings, will fall out of the sky.

He is a ski jumper. Gruben has been the understudy to Ole Gunnar Fidjestol, the 1987 world champion, who had been practicing his jumps with a torch held high in his right hand. But Fidjestol was injured in a practice leap on Thursday and now, to all the world, it will be Gruben who will embody Norway. He is going to ski down the mountain and jump off, thrusting the Olympic flame out before him.

"I was a little bit reluctant that the torch should be used in this way," said its designer, Bjorn F. Magnussen, a professor of thermodynamics at the Norwegian Institute of Technology. "It was not designed to be used in this way."

He meant it for the 7,050 participants who carried it 8,000 kilometers across Norway during the last three months, from the breadth of an oil platform (via helicopter) in the North Sea to an island off the country's most northern point (by plane).

From Gruben's soaring height, the valley will gain in majesty, while sprawling Lake Mjosa might shrink to the size of an ice rink. Those watching from the ground will be surrounded by hills that are comfortable and gradual, with no challenging peaks in sight of Lillehammer, but 4,850 kilometers of cross-country trails instead.

When 250,000 Norwegians applied for the 30,000 tickets available to watch the Olympic biathlon and cross-country events, organizers decided to open the courses to anyone willing to ski or snowshoe through the woods. On those days, the trolls of Norwegian folklore will seem to come out en masse in their bright parkas and bobbed hats, bigger and more handsome than in the fairy tales.

The Games, which end Feb. 27, are threatened by the shadow of the American figure skaters Nancy Kerrigan and Tonya Harding. It is mostly a false threat — nothing when compared with the real one that led to the attack on Kerrigan.

Perhaps their shadow will obscure the achievements of other athletes. More likely, even if the U.S. Olympic committee allows Harding to skate, the sensational details of the attack will also gobble up whatever the women do on the ice. Their moment might already have passed — unless Kerrigan is able to take the next step, gathering herself to win the gold medal. These would then become her Olympics.

The field could survive without Harding and Kerrigan. It features former professionals making figure-skating comebacks, among them Brian Boitano, Viktor Petrenko and Katarina Witt. The hockey competition has never been tighter. In most other sports, the Norwegians — who used to dominate the Winter Games — have experienced a renaissance, just in time for a normally stoic people to let out emotions built up for six years. They understand these sports, and their nation might win more medals than any other.

In practical terms, Lillehammer will be remembered as the first of the staggered Games, coming two years after the Olympics in Albertville, France. From now on, the Winter Games will take place in the middle of the four-year cycle between Summer Olympics.

More significantly, organizers hope they will be commended for invoking a "green" approach to the Olympic movement.

Under pressure from environmentalists and the public, organizers agreed to institute controls while developing the venues. Fines of up to $10,000 helped protect trees. The positioning of the Hamar speed-skating hall — resembling the hull of an overturned Viking ship — was changed to protect a bird sanctuary. The Gjovik hockey arena was built inside a mountain, with the excavated rock shoring up the nearby coastline. And bullets will be retrieved from the biathlon course.

It remains to be seen whether such initiatives are maintained in future Olympics by the pragmatic IOC, but environmentalists say this should only be the beginning.

If the world could take in the view to be commanded Saturday by Gruben, it might surely agree.

In each host country, the Olympics become a celebration of everything that came before. From the heavens, Lillehammer looks as peaceful and safe as did Sarajevo 10 years ago when it held the Winter Games.

Houses in the town descend like steps to the bottom of the hill, the edge of a frozen lake and a colony of 18 tents and a pen of reindeer. The tents have been erected by the Sami people, who believe theirs to be the first culture in Norway. They live mostly to the north, with trucks and satellite dishes outside their homes. It is only in the last generation that they have regained the right to teach their own language in school. Here, they have created a temporary village for the world to visit.

Last Friday, two of the reindeer escaped. One of them climbed the residential hill into central Lillehammer, where the animal roamed the pedestrian walkway, mingling with the guests. It was chased through a tunnel and out onto the lake, where men on snowmobiles could not catch it.

Eventually, a bell tied to the neck of another reindeer lured it back to the Sami village and its residents dressed in bright robes, bonnets and boots made of reindeer fur.

On Saturday, the Olympic flame will traverse all this in the hand of a Norwegian. If the wind is strong enough — who knows? — it might land in yesterday.

GAMES NOTEBOOK

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The controversial interview in which Norwegian skier Vegard Ulvang criticized the International Olympic Committee and its president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, was recorded a month ago, a spokesman for the Lillehammer Olympic Organizing Committee said Thursday.

Ulvang is scheduled to swear the Olympic oath on behalf of all athletes at Saturday's opening ceremony. He apologised to Samaranch at a private meeting Thursday, and the IOC's director general, François Carrard, said, "Our relationship with LOOC is perfect."

The full transcript of the interview showed that Ulvang had been asked about the IOC and Samaranch right at the end of a long interview and had also qualified his reply.

"He is very upset and depressed," said the organizing committee, spokesman, Odd Ustad. "He has been through a tough period."

- Downhill skier Franco Colturi was dropped from Italy's team after testing positive for anabolic steroids, the Italian Athletic Federation said.
- Speed skater Bonnie Blair, bidding to become the first U.S. woman to win five gold medals, likely will enter the 1,500-meter race, her coach said. *(AP, Reuters)*

SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Faces Old and New to Watch in the Norwegian Woods

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — It will be akin to a soccer match in Italy, a sumo tournament in Japan or a basketball game in Indiana. It will look right and ring true. Norway is made for the Winter Olympics, and for the first time in 42 years the Winter Games have made their way to Norway, home of endless evergreens and two short words: ski and slalom.

While the world watches these Norwegian woods, the world's best skiers, skaters and sliders will try to benefit from the windfall born of the International Olympic Committee's desire to keep the Summer Games from overshadowing their smaller winter offspring.

Only two years have passed since Winter Olympians last congregated, in the French Alps, and many of those who captured hearts, minds and medals there will be striving for repeat performances in the higher latitudes and lower altitudes of central Norway.

Among the names that should ring a mountain cowbell: Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Bonnie Blair, Surya Bonaly, Marc Girardelli, Viktor Petrenko, Vreni Schneider, Vegard Ulvang, Pernilla Wiberg, and, of course, Alberto (La Bomba) Tomba, the Italian star who felt destined for glory in Calgary (Alberta) in 1988 and Albertville (make that Alberto-ville) in 1992, but who has had a harder time claiming manifest destiny in Lillehammer.

Tomba could still win medals, however, along with a few ghosts from Olympics even longer ago. A new International Skating Union rule has opened the door to prodigal sons and daughters from the professional figure-skating ranks. Brian Boitano, the American who lobbied vigorously for the opportunity, will be joined in the Hamar skating arena by three other gold-medal winners from Calgary: Germany's Katarina Witt and Russia's Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov. For those feeling nostalgic for 1984 and much happier times in Sarajevo, there will be the consummate ice dancers Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Britain.

The skaters will not be bothered by the weather, but it could affect those competing outdoors. Lillehammer has not had this much snow in February since 1951, and more is predicted. Not that the hosts, who have suffered through several light winters in recent years, are complaining.

"It's a nice problem for us to have," said Svein Mundal, chief of the race committee at Kvitfjell, site of the Alpine speed events.

A look at the medal contenders in each sport:

Alpine Skiing

One woman and two men have a realistic shot at the unprecedented feat of winning an Alpine medal in three consecutive Olympics: Anita Wachter of Austria, Franck Piccard of France and Tomba, the effervescent Italian who has curbed some of his late-night habits but lost oone of his bravado.

Long the best technical skier in the world, Tomba always saves his best for Olympic years. He won both slalom races in Calgary and repeated in the giant slalom in 1992. In the last month, he has returned to peak form. Those who could spoil Tomba's party in the slalom include Norway's Finn Christian Jagge, Austria's Thomas Stangassinger and Jure Kosir, a young Slovene who moonlights as a rap singer.

The man to watch in every event is Aamodt, the overall World Cup leader and front man for the group of Norwegian skiers who call themselves the attacking Vikings. Two other dangerous all-arounders are Günther Mader of Austria and Girardelli of Luxembourg, the five-time World Cup overall champion who broke his Olympic hex with a silver in 1992.

In the downhill, Patrick Ortlieb, the burly Austrian who won gold on the serpentine course in Albertville, could repeat. The bad news for him is that this course is said to be tailor-made for yet another Norwegian, Atle Skaardal. Tommy Moe of the United States could break through in the downhill or super-giant slalom, which will be held on his 24th birthday.

Woman to watch include Deborah Compagnoni of Italy in the giant slalom, Katja Seizinger of Germany in the speed events, Wiberg of Sweden in just about everything and the venerable Schneider of Switzerland, who was invisible in Albertville but has returned to top form in the technical events. Urska Hrovat, the best of a young group of Slovenes, is also a threat in the slalom.

The biggest threat to Wachter and the Austrians will be the emotional whirlwind that followed the death of their teammate Ulrike Maier after crashing in the Garmisch-Partenkirchen downhill on Jan. 29.

Figure Skating

Long before something wicked came Nancy Kerrigan's way in Detroit on Jan. 6, the figure-skating competition was set to be the showpiece of the Games. Every event will feature at least one previous Olympic champion, and the men's and pairs events will feature two.

Only the gold medal in the pairs is possible to predict with much confidence: Gordeeva and Grinkov, who are now married and have a child, were on a different plane than their rivals at the European championships in Copenhagen last month, and their grace and skill should be enough to give them the gold over their fellow Russians, Natalya Mishkutienok and Artur Dmitriev, whose original program is below their usual standard. (Their free program remains a sight to behold.)

The men's and ice-dancing events will have the strongest fields in history. Petrenko, the Ukrainian who is the 1992 Olympic champion, perhaps has a slight edge, based on his victory in Skate America and his impressive performance in Copenhagen. But he will need to call on all his resources to hold off Boitano and Kurt Browning of Canada, the four-time world champion. But neither of them managed to win his national title this season: Boitano was beaten by Scott Davis, Browning by the remarkable jumper Elvis Stojko. Neither Davis nor Stojko will be out of the medal hunt in Hamar.

The ice dancing will be a three-way struggle among Torvill and Dean and two Russian couples, Maya Usova and Alexander Zhulin, and Oksana Gritschuk and Yevgeni Platov. Torvill and Dean barely won in Copenhagen, and their much-ballyhooed free dance failed to bowl over the judges.

In a normal year, Torvill and Dean's successful comeback would be the talk of the global village, but this is no normal year. And whether Tonya Harding is allowed to set skate on Hamar's ice or not, the women will be the primary focus.

Kerrigan appears to be completely recovered from the blow to her knee, but the truth is that she has never skated cleanly in a major international competition. If she can rise above her past, she has an excellent chance at gold and a lifetime's supply of endorsement opportunities.

If not, the spoils will probably go to Oskana Baiul of Ukraine, the defending world champion, or Bonaly of France, the European champion. Both have flaws: Baiul is ill at ease with combination jumps, and Bonaly still lacks artistry. Witt, the two-time gold medalist from the former East Germany, whose jumps are no match for her younger competitors, will be fortunate to finish in the top eight.

Luge and Bobsled

German has long been the lingua franca of the luge circuit. Austrians, Germans and German-speaking Italians have won 23 of the 24 gold medals awarded in the Olympics. On the picturesque track near Lillehammer, they are likely to do well again. Germany's Georg Hackl and the doubles team of Stefan Krausse and Jan Behrendt are back to defend their titles.

But this time, the Americans could finally transform the luge competition into a multilingual event. Although the men's gold-medal favorite is Austria's Markus Prock, both Wendel Suckow and Duncan Kennedy of the U.S. team are capable of winning their country's first luge medal. If they falter, their teammate Cammy Myler, who won the last World Cup event of the season, could break through in the women's event. The favorite for the gold is Gabriele Kohlisch of Germany, the World Cup leader.

Switzerland's Gustav Weder could drive his nation to two gold medals in the bobsled competitions. Weder and his partner, Donat Acklin, won the only Swiss gold in 1992, in the two-man event.

Wolfgang Hoppe, who has won two golds and two silvers in previous Olympics, was recently dismissed from the German Army because he had failed to disclose links with the Stasi, the former East German state secruity police. But Hoppe will still drive in Norway, along with Harald Czudaj, who disclosed his Stasi links before the 1992 Games.

Ski Jumping and Nordic Combined

Four men have soared above the rest this season: Espen Bredesen of Norway, Jens Weissflog of Germany, Noriaki Kasai of Japan and the apple-cheeked Andreas (Andie) Goldberger of Austria. Jaroslav Sakala, a Czech, is also dangerous, particularly on the large hill.

The Norwegians and the Austrians are the favorites in the team competition. The Finns, who have won a total of six gold medals in jumping at the last three Olympics, are no longer reigning supreme, largely because the teenage phenom Toni Nieminen, a double gold medalist in Albertville, lost his touch and eventually his place on the Finnish Olympic team.

As for Nordic combined, that daunting marriage of normal-hill ski jumping and a 15-kilometer cross-country ski race, there is only one name to remember: Kenji Ogiwara of Japan. He could be the surest bet in Lillehammer, largely because he is an excellent jumper.

Cross-Country Skiing and Biathlon

The Norwegians swept the five men's events in 1992, but a repeat performance is unlikely, in large part because Vladimir Smirnov of Kazakhstan has been the dominant skier this season. But Smirnov, who lives in Sweden, will still have his hands full with his Norwegian friends Bjorn Daehlie and Ulvang, who will get enormous support from the vocal home crowd.

In the women's events, expect lots more medals from three skiers who were dominant in Albertville: Lyubov Egorova and Elena Vialbe of Russia and Stefania Belmondo of Italy.

In the biathlon, which has long been the domain of Germans and Russians, the French and Canadians could be doing some celebrating. Patrice Bailly-Salins of France is a tentative favorite in the men's races, and France's Anne Briand and Canada's dynamic Myriam Bedard are two of the favorites in the women's events.

Bailly-Salins's principal rivals will be Sergei Tarasov of Russia and three Germans: Sven Fischer, Ricco Gross and perhaps Mark Kirchner, who won two golds and a silver in 1992 but has struggled of late. Briand and Bedard will have to contend with Nathalie Santer of Italy and Antje Harvey of Germany, who won a gold and two silvers in Albertville.

Ice Hockey

Since it formed the core of the gold-medal-winning Unified Team in 1992, Russia's vaunted hockey program has had to endure administrative infighting, economic hardship and nearly total turnover (given that the National Hockey League in North America has no hard-currency problem).

But the talent pool runs deep in their troubled nation, and the Russians — with their superior stickhandling and speed — still managed to win the 1993 world championships and could capture another gold in Lillehammer.

Although none of the Russian players have Olympic experience, their feisty coach, Viktor Tikhonov, has plenty. Tikhonov, 65, began coaching the Soviet national team in the mid-1970s and did a masterly job with his young team in Albertville, although he was dismissed after failing to win the subsequent world title.

If the Russians fail to gel, the Swedes, led by the 20-year-old center Peter Forsberg, have the best chance to take the gold. The bronze could go to the Canadians or the Czechs, who could run into their former teammates from Slovakia in the quarterfinals.

Speed Skating

If all goes according to plan on the fast track in the stadium shaped like an inverted Viking ship, the sprints will belong to the Americans, the middle distances to the Dutch and the long distances to the Norwegians and the Germans.

Blair, who has already won three golds for the United States, could repeat her sweep of the 500- and 1,000-meter events in Albertville. Gunda Niemann of Germany again looks untouchable in the 3,000- and 5,000-meter races.

For the men, the big question is whether Dan Jansen of the United States can finally put an end to his Olympic travails. Jansen, who fell twice in Calgary after learning of his sister's death, fell victim to excessive expectations in Albertville. This will most certainly be his final chance to live up to his talent. The men's distance events will be skated to the sound of wild cheering from the Norwegian and the Dutch fans, who follow the sport like nobody else. The best chance for the Dutch is Falko Zandstra in the 1,500-meter event. The Norwegians are counting on Johann Olav Koss to bring home gold in the 5,000- and 10,000-meter races.

Short-track, which made its medal debut in Albertville, has added two more races for 1994: the men's 500 meters and women's 1,000 meters. Once again, the Americans, the Canadians, the Chinese and the South Koreans will be the skaters to beat. A few names to remember: Cathy Turner, the American who won gold in 1992; Lee Joon Ho, a South Korean who is favored to win the men's 1,000, and Wilf O'Reilly, a British sprinter.

Freestyle Skiing

Only the mogul skiers got the chance to compete for official medals in Albertville. This time, the aerialists also will have the honor. Donna Weinbrecht of the United States, who has made a remarkable comeback from major knee surgery, is a good bet to repeat in the women's moguls. The colorful French star Edgar Grospiron is a slightly less prohibitive favorite to repeat in the men's event, where his teammate Olivier Cotte and the Canadian Jean-Luc Brassard are lurking.

The aerials, one of the most spectacular winter sports, should cast some well-deserved light on Lina Cherjazova, who is favored to win the women's event and give the former Soviet republic of Uzbekistan its first Olympic gold. The men's event should be dominated by the Canadians Nicolas Fontaine and Philippe LaRoche, although Trace Worthington of the United States could sneak in for a medal if he is not hampered by a fragile knee.

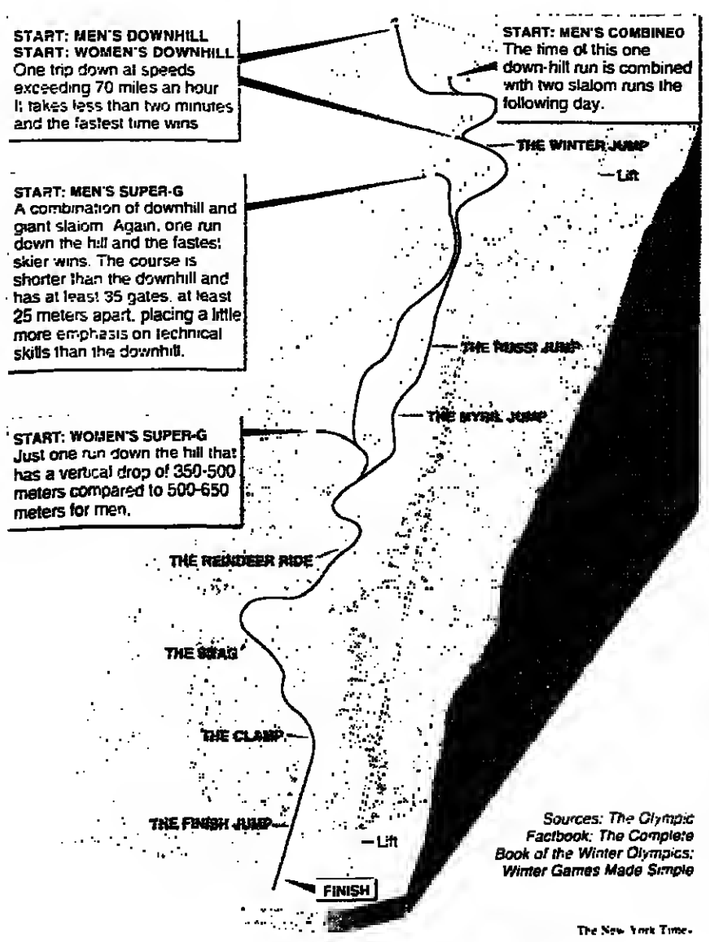
Day-by-Day Schedule of Events

All times GMT

	FIGURE SKATING	SPEED SKATING LONG TRACK	SPEED SKATING SHORT TRACK	HOCKEY	BOBSLED	LUGE	ALPINE SKIING	BIATHLON	CROSS COUNTRY	FREESTYLE	NORDIC COMBINED	SKI JUMPING
SAT. 12				Finland vs. Czech Rep., 1100 Russia vs. Norway, 1730 Austria vs. Germany, 2000								
SUN. 13	Pairs, technical program, 1900	Men's 5,000m 1400		Sweden vs. Slovakia, 1400 Italy vs. Canada, 1630 France vs. U.S., 1900		Men's singles, 0900	Men's downhill, 1000		Women's 15K free, 0900			
MON. 14		Men's 500m 1300		Germany vs. Norway, 1400 Czech Rep. vs. Austria, 1630 Russia vs. Finland, 1900		Men's singles, 0900	Men's combined downhill, 1000		Men's 30K free, 0930			
TUE. 15	Pairs, free program, 1900			Sweden vs. Italy, 1400 U.S. vs. Slovakia, 1630 Canada vs. France, 1900		Women's singles, 0900	Women's Super-G, 1000		Women's 5K classical, 0930	Moguls elimination, 1130		
WED. 16		Men's 1,500m 1300		Austria vs. Russia, 1400 Czech Rep. vs. Germany, 1630 Norway vs. Finland, 1900		Women's singles, 0900				Moguls final, 1130		
THURS. 17	Men's technical program, 1800	Women's 3,000m 1300		Slovakia vs. Italy, 1400 France vs. Sweden, 1630 Canada vs. U.S., 1900			Men's Super-G, 1000		Men's 10K 0930 women's 10K 1130			
FRI. 18	Ice Dance compulsories, 1800	Men's 1,000m 1300		Germany vs. Russia, 1400 Finland vs. Austria, 1630 Czech Rep. vs. Norway, 1900		Men's double, 0900		Women's 15K, 0900			Normal hill ski jump, individual, 1130	
SAT. 19	Men's free program, 1800	Women's 500m 1300		Canada vs. Slovakia, 1400 Italy vs. France, 1630 U.S. vs. Sweden, 1900	Two-man, 0900		Women's downhill, 1000		Men's 15K free pursuit, 1130		15K cross-country, individual, 1130	
SUN. 20	Ice Dance, original program, 1800	Men's 10,000m 1300		Russia vs. Czech Rep., 1400 Germany vs. Finland, 1630 Norway vs. Austria, 1900	Two-man, 0900		Women's combined downhill, 1000	Men's 20K, 0900				Large hill, 1200
MON. 21	Ice Dance, free program, 1800	Women's 1,500m 1300		Sweden vs. Canada, 1400 Slovakia vs. France, 1630 U.S. vs. Italy, 1900			Women's comb. slalom, 0830, 1200		Women's 4 x 5K relay, 0930	Aerials, elimination, 1200		
TUE. 22			Men's 1,000m, women's 3,000m relays, 1800	Consolation, 1530 Consolation, 2000					Men's 4 x 10K relay, 0930			Large hill, team, 1130
WED. 23	Women's technical program, 1800	Women's 1,000m 1500		Quarterfinal, 1400 Quarterfinal, 1530 Quarterfinal, 1630 Quarterfinal, 2000			Men's giant slalom 0830, 1230	Women's 7.5K, 0900 Men's 10K 1200			Normal hill ski jump, team, 1030	
THURS. 24			Women's 500m and 3,000m relays, men's 5,000m relay, 1800	Ninth place, 1400 11th place, 1530 Consolation, 1830 Consolation, 2000			Women's giant slalom 0830, 1200		Women's 30K classical, 1130	Aerials, final, 1100	3 x 10K cross-country, team, 0900	
FRI. 25	Women's free program, 1800	Women's 5,000m 1300		Semifinal, 1830 Semifinal, 2000			Men's combined slalom, 0830, 1200	Women's 4 x 7.5K relay, 0900				Normal hill, 1130
SAT. 26	Exhibitions, 1400		Men's 500m and 5,000m relays; women's 1,000m relay, 1800	7th place, 1530 5th place, 1830 Bronze Medal, 2000	Four-man, 0900		Women's slalom, 0830, 1200	Men's 4 x 7.5K relay, 1200				
SUN. 27				Gold Medal, 1415	Four-man, 0900		Men's slalom, 0830, 1200		Men's 50K classical, 0900			

Events Built for Speed

The Alpine events will be held at different venues. The events below, at Kvitfjell, are considered the fastest, with an emphasis on speed over technical skills.



Sources: The Olympic Factbook: The Complete Book of the Winter Olympics; Winter Games Made Simple

The New York Times

In Luge, U.S.-German Tales of Courage

By Johnette Howard
Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — She had no inkling of what had happened until she sat up and noticed the blood spattered over her racing suit.

Before that, she was lying on her back on her luge sled, traveling upward of 75 miles per hour down the course in Winterberg, Germany, one of the fastest in the world.

About halfway down, she caught a glimpse of a man trying to get off the course two turns away. She thought nothing of it, not even when she "felt the impact."

Then?

"Then I just remember hearing a thud."

"And I thought," she remembered, " 'What happened? Why am I slowing down?' "

She wasn't knocked off her sled. Only at the bottom of the track did the American luger Bethany Calcaterra-McMahon learn the horrifying truth: The dull, half-inch-wide runners of her sled had severed the leg of the German team's head coach, Sepp Lenz, below the knee.

Lenz, who was sweeping snow off the track between training runs, had not heard the "all clear" call that was sounded down the track before Calcaterra-McMahon began her run.

"As I found later, he's deaf in one ear," Calcaterra-McMahon said.

By the time she pushed out of the starting gate and began rattling down the course, Lenz noticed her — but too late.

As Lenz scrambled to get off the track, his spiked shoes betrayed him. He fell. Calcaterra-McMahon shot by. As Lenz lay there, his leg cut clean, he pushed the button on the walkie-talkie he carried to communicate with his team and said: "It was my fault. My foot has been cut off. It was my fault. Get help."

Almost three months have passed. And Calcaterra-McMahon, 20, sat now in a cramped interview room at the Winter Olympics and tried hard to act unaffected. How much she cried or shook with fear or reconsidered her participation in luging, she won't exactly say.

She concedes that she did all of that, but talking to her teammates and her stepfather, a psychiatrist in Waterbury, Connecticut, helped. Knowing Lenz had absolved her of any blame was crucial, too — especially when she learned the next day that doctors had been unable to reattach his leg in emergency surgery.

That was bad news. The good news? Calcaterra-McMahon, breaking into a grin, said she and two of her U.S. luge teammates saw Lenz at the athletes' village here and they found, firsthand, that word of his remarkable recovery was true.

Lenz, who was 59 when the accident occurred, was fitted with a prosthesis just three weeks after the accident. A member of the U.S. Luge Federation saw him at a World Cup event less than two months after the accident and he was back at work, walking with a cane, telling the American, "Hey. Don't worry about me. I'm fine. Really. I'm fine."

"Even when he was in the ambulance being rushed to the hospital," Calcaterra-McMahon recalled, "people said he was asking, 'How is the girl? Is she all right? Is she O.K.?' "

And when she saw Lenz in the athletes' village this week?

"He said, 'We've got to go dancing,' " Calcaterra-McMahon said, laughing.

Much like Lenz, Calcaterra-McMahon had to summon courage after the incident. In her mind she knew "it was a fluke accident — something that's never happened before." But she also concedes, "I'm not going to say it wasn't hard afterward. It was."

During a typical run, lugers are flattened by pressure up to seven times the force of gravity — twice the g-forces that astronauts feel on takeoff. In addition to high speeds, they cannot see what is happening as they fly down twisting courses because lifting your head — even though it's a natural thing to do heading into a diabolical curve or switchback turn — can add three- or four-hundredths of a second to your time, which can be the difference between victory and defeat.

Although lugers who crash break bones now and then, a far more common problem is the burns they get when their limbs scrape against the ice — the friction-caused heat melting the plastic fiber of their bodysuits.

Still, Calcaterra-McMahon denies being haunted by any new thoughts about the inherent danger of luging.

"Serious accidents are rare," she says. "I know that."

But that didn't make what happened to Lenz any easier to get over.

Three hours after the accident — after she'd thrown away her blood-spattered racing suit and found another, after U.S. coach Wolfgang Schadler had duct-taped a crack in her sled and realigned the steering — Calcaterra-McMahon was back on the track, forced to press on because the next day's race was the last Olympic qualifier of the season and her spot on the U.S. team was tenuous.

"I was second on the team, but I was only one point ahead of the girl in third," she said. "If I hadn't competed, it would have been up to a discretionary board to put me on the team or not. But I didn't want it to come down to that."

This is only Calcaterra-McMahon's first winter on the senior circuit, after all. Though she has four U.S. junior titles — winning her first at age 15 — she hadn't built up any raft of accomplishments at the highest level.

So she kept training that day. When she was alone, she shook and cried, according to a teammate. But on the track she was determined. "I wanted so bad to have that Olympic experience," she says.

When the race finally came the next day, she finished fifth — her best World Cup finish of the season. She made the Olympic team.

Then, said a U.S. Luge official, "I'm told she locked herself in her room for 20 minutes and cried, just cried."

If Calcaterra-McMahon were to win a medal here, it would be an upset. But, she said with a laugh, she knows exactly what she would try to do if she did. She would run off and look for Lenz and tell him what had happened. Then she'd probably take him up on his offer. She'd ask him for a victory dance.

"I think I would," Calcaterra-McMahon says. "I think that's exactly what I'd do."

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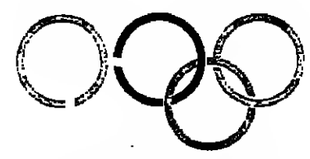

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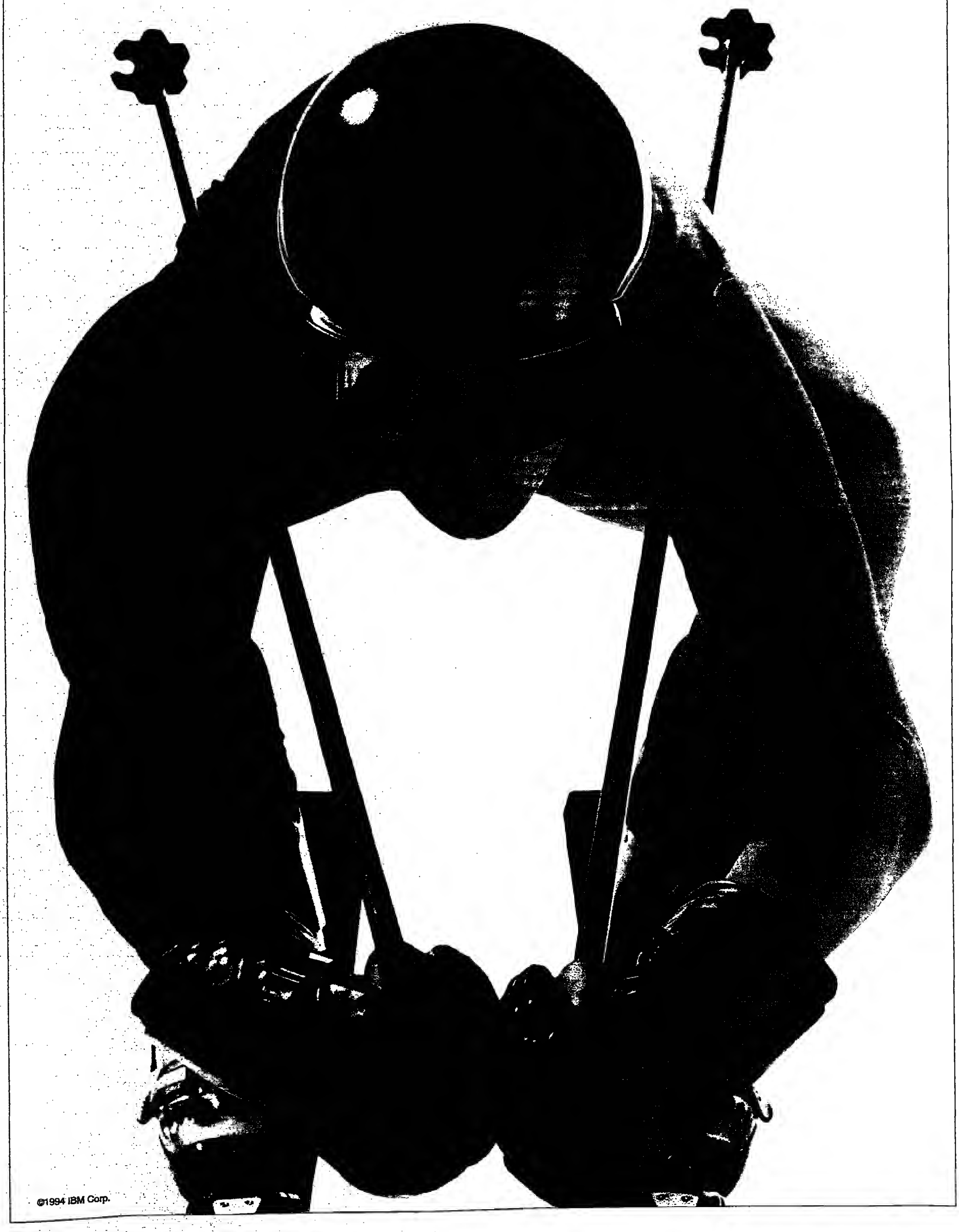

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POSTCARD

Berlin: Embassy Puzzle

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — When city planners here envision the Berlin of the future, one of their most vivid images is of the stately American Embassy that would be rebuilt on its former site next to the Brandenburg Gate.

Germans and Americans alike expect the building to be an anchor of the new Berlin and a symbol of the United States' determination to remain a major force in Europe. It will be perhaps the most important embassy building the United States will construct in this decade, and the site at Pariser Platz, adjacent not only to the Brandenburg Gate but also to the Reichstag, the once and future home of the German parliament, is arguably the most desirable in Berlin.

But the recent arrival of a new American ambassador with a penchant for challenging established views has sent shudders of fear and disbelief through architectural and city planning circles here. The ambassador, Richard C. Holbrooke, has made it known that he is considering building the new embassy somewhere other than Pariser Platz.

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"Nowhere can you achieve what you can achieve at Pariser Platz," said Rudiger Patzschke, one of many Berlin architects who are alarmed by the ambassador's position. "Plenty of countries would love to have their embassies there. It just wouldn't make sense for the Americans to go anywhere else. If they find the site too small or the rules too restrictive, they could put just their reception rooms and a few offices there. But to abandon the site altogether would not make sense."

Holbrooke said: "It is our hope that we will be able to build at Pariser Platz, but we haven't made a final decision yet because we don't have the final German specifications. If the Germans can accommodate us, we'll end up there. But we are looking at alternate sites, and if we are faced with deal-breaking specifications, we'll go another way.

"One of the factors to consider is that Pariser Platz is an ensemble site. We'd be part of a cluster of buildings. If we choose another site, we could have a free-standing building, which in some ways would be preferable."

Some architects here have suggested that Holbrooke is in effect bluffing and that his search for alternate sites may be a charade. They suspect that his true goal is simply to scare city officials into giving the United States more control over the design of its Pariser Platz site.

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The French government is also planning to build a new embassy on land it owns at Pariser Platz, and Britain expects to build on an adjacent plot. City officials have imposed a series of height and design restrictions intended to assure that the plaza regains a measure of its original grandeur.

Among the alternative sites Holbrooke has visited is one on Alexanderplatz in the eastern part of the city. The site, owned by the Radisson hotel chain, is across a channel from the Berlin Cathedral.

Holbrooke recently showed both sites to the architect I. M. Pei, who was in Berlin on a visit after attending the inauguration of his newly designed halls at the Louvre in Paris. The ambassador said later that Pei had advised him to consider the Pariser Platz site favorably.

"He said that a very great city needs a center, and that as the new Berlin emerges, Pariser Platz will probably be the most important location in the city in a psychological sense," Holbrooke said.

Pei also reportedly said he did not want to be considered as a possible architect of the new embassy.

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A century ago, Pariser Platz was known as "the kaiser's reception room." It lies on the edge of the sprawling Tiergarten, once a royal hunting ground and now a magnet for cyclists and sunbathers. The neoclassical architecture that once dominated the plaza was meant to symbolize Germany's commitment to the democratic ideals of ancient Greece.

Holbrooke said he hoped to have a final decision by the end of this month. "Whatever we decide is going to have a long-term impact on the city. We don't want to make a mistake."

A Family Life on Both Sides of 'Color Line'

By Mary Ann French
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Here and now, little by little, a taboo is being broken. Modern-day prejudice among black Americans, one against another, is being exposed. Irrational biases based on skin color are being aired. African Americans of all the many hues created by miscegenation — whether forced or not — are finding a way to question someone else's definition of them.

Bill O'Leary/The Washington Post

Shirlee Taylor Haizlip's color chart embraces many shades.

Heretofore, however mixed, and in whatever proportions, the "one-drop rule" prevailed. One drop of black blood in your veins determined how you were classified in this American apartheid. It applied across the board, from the redboned to the blue-black, which according to the author Shirlee Taylor Haizlip's color chart includes: "honey, caramel, ivory, peaches-and-cream, mahogany, coal blue, red bronze, amber, tar, rhiney, snow, chocolate, coffee, ebony, clear, bright, light, dark, alabaster, tan, rosy, molasses, toffee, taffy, café-au-lait, nutmeg, leafy, high yellow, paper-bag-tan, and purple."

All those skin colors were seen as the same — whether in the eyes of Jim Crow or Uncle Sam.

"We've been socialized to say we're only black," says Haizlip, who has written the confounding story of her Washington family and life on both sides of the color line. It is titled "The Sweeter the Juice," after the old saying ("The blacker the berry . . ."). She took the book — her first — to 10 publishers and got nine offers. Forty production companies are after the movie rights. All this stir over what Haizlip says is "a dirty little, but not quite so secret, thing."

"We've been brainwashed," says Haizlip. "White Americans and black Americans just accepted it as something almost handed down from God, you know, or on the mountain, with Moses, without remembering, without thinking that it was just a law made by people, by white people, for whatever their political or socioeconomic reasons at the time."

As for Haizlip's own coloring, she says she is often mistaken in her travels for white. Her skin is the sort of pale that looks as though its pigment has somehow been removed, leaving a visual sense of loss. Her reddish-brown hair, by her own description, is "not quite 'nappy,' but it tangled, knotted easily, and required a light pressing with a hot comb."

Some of Haizlip's discomfort with the lighter end of the color spectrum, she explains, is related to the dark skin of her father — the Reverend Julian Taylor — and that of her grandfather — the Reverend William Taylor Sr., founder of Washington's Florida Avenue Baptist Church. She fancies herself sharing the burdens and joys of their coloring, even to the point of seeing a brown face when she spies herself in a mirror. "I see on two levels," says Haizlip, "through the eyes and the heart."

In her book, which is subtitled "A Family Memoir in Black and White" (Simon and Schuster), Haizlip attacks Highland Beach, the private resort near Annapolis founded a century ago by the family of Frederick Douglass. "It was filled with people who looked too white, East Indian or Native American," she writes. "There were not enough brown faces for my comfort. There was too much talk of color, hair texture and family connections."

On this morning, Haizlip, 57, is talking about her daughters — Deirdre and Melissa, an actress and a lawyer.

"One is light like me, and one is dark like my husband," Haizlip says. "And I'm glad they were not raised in Washington because I think they would have been damaged children. We would have done our best in the home, but there would still have been that problem." For according to Haizlip, black Washington is "rigidly stratified by color and class." She has never lived here, but she grew up hearing the tales her parents, aunts and uncles told about their hometown. She describes it as a place topped by "the light and the well-to-do, who strove to protect and replicate themselves. They practiced pigmentation endogamy. They wallowed in their whiteness. They flaunted their straight hair, their high noses and thin lips."

Perhaps it's because so many blacks in Washington came up from plantations in Virginia, that mother of more presidents than any other state, she offers. Haizlip herself has traced her ancestry back to Martha Dandridge Custis, the wife of George Washington. "So many people who were light-skinned were tied to the American aristocracy," she says. "They felt proud of that, and wanted to keep that separation of themselves."

Aside from the color conundrum, however, Haizlip seems to think black Washington's upper crust is laudable. She quotes the historian Carter G. Woodson explaining how African American families began gaining prominence when "a member who accomplished something unusual and others of his descendants lived up to that record by likewise achieving distinction." Haizlip adds: "Wealth was not the most important factor in belonging. Education was the key. With each succeeding generation, the group became more insulated and more secure. They attained education, property, financial security and, most of all, respectability. But they did not completely turn their backs on their darker or less affluent brethren. A good number of them founded or participated in the forerunners of civil rights organizations that were designed to uplift the 'masses' of their people."

Yet these people, or their descendants, she feared, would have damaged her children.

On second thought, Haizlip called back later in the day to ask a reporter to "modify" or "strike" the statement. "Or just simply add my new disclaimer. It sounds as if I'm condemning a whole group of people, and I really don't want to do that. I don't want it to seem as if everyone in any particular group in Washington is a destructive or a bad or a vile person."

Haizlip does have emotional cause to lash out at Washington. It was here that her mother — Margaret Morris — and a younger, physically deformed brother were abandoned by their fairer-skinned father, siblings, aunts and uncles, who decided to move west, where they could start new lives and pass for white. Morris, whose mother had died when she was 4, was then shuttled among guardians who ranged from the bizarre to the abusive.

"Mother told me that she was not with her father, or her brothers and sister because she was 'too brown,'" Haizlip writes of her earliest efforts to trace her family tree. "No matter how beautiful the autumn, its onset signaled the beginning of a seasonal sadness for my mother. Her melancholy would deepen as Christmas approached. I remember feeling helplessly protective of her as she talked of childhood holiday wishes unfulfilled."

Morris's melancholy persisted despite the happy marriage and home life she built in Connecticut. "As my mother approached her 80th birthday, I made a conscious decision to use whatever means possible to find her family."

Haizlip used detectives to track down her mother's last surviving sibling, Grace Morris Cramer, whom she found living alone in a trailer park in California, the traces of tan in her face buried under layers of white powder. Haizlip tells the end of her story with a vindictive flourish, noting triumphantly that her mother now lives in a "mansion."

When she reunited the two sisters, Haizlip was struck by how much they looked and talked alike. Each also likes cats, each has a daughter named Patricia and a grandson named Jeffrey. Both are widowed now, after long marriages. Both have hot tempers. They live in worlds that are vastly different, but are similarly color-conscious and prejudiced. One is black, the other white.

PEOPLE

Florida Sunshine Boy? Limbaugh Goes Orange

Fresh as a lemon: **Rush Limbaugh**, the latest pitch man for the Florida Citrus Commission, is leaving a sour taste in some mouths. The rightist radio and TV talk show host, known for bashing feminists and **President Clinton**, starts his $1 million job with the commission on Monday — the same board that decided **Anita Bryant** and **Burt Reynolds** were too controversial to promote orange juice. Governor **Lawton Chiles**, a Democrat, is not pleased. A spokesman quoted Chiles as saying, "Our orange juice leaves a good taste with people and should be promoted on programs that represent good taste."

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Jack Valenti, head of the Motion Pictures Association of America and the U. S. film industry's main lobbyist, called for a reconciliation with the French industry. Speaking at the annual television festival held in Monte Carlo, Valenti told "all my French friends" that both sides should look beyond the trade negotiations last year. Oh, yes, and a word of advice: He said the French could "conquer" the American film market if they invested in U. S. movie house chains.

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Vicar Dennis Ackroyd tells the Daily Star that on rounds of his Surrey village, south of London, to encourage people to come to church, he "knocked on the door of a particularly grand house and a very nice chap answered and said his name was Eric." Noticing a guitar at the house, the vicar asked the resident to play for a service and allowed a couple of months' practice. The man said he could probably do without rehearsal, and shortly afterward **Eric Clapton** appeared at the church, accompanying hymns.

□

Emily Schindler, widow of the hero of **Steven Spielberg's** "Schindler's List," wishes the movie success and says she's getting a cut in the proceeds. Schindler, 86, who lives in a two-room house outside Buenos Aires, declined to say what percentage she had been offered. Her husband, Oskar, died in 1974.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 8 & 10

WEATHER

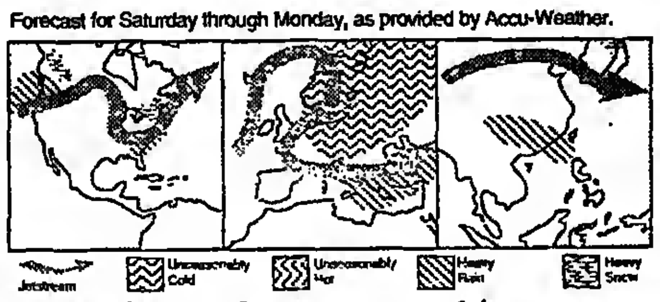
Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algarve	19/66	10/50	s	17/62	9/48	c
Amsterdam	4/39	-2/29	pc	4/39	-1/31	pc
Ankara	6/43	-1/31	sh	7/44	-3/27	c
Athens	13/55	6/43	c	12/53	6/43	r
Barcelona	14/57	7/44	s	16/61	8/46	pc
Belgrade	2/35	-6/22	sn	2/35	-7/20	sh
Berlin	1/34	-4/25	sf	-1/31	-9/16	pc
Brussels	6/43	-1/31	pc	4/39	-1/31	pc
Budapest	0/32	-4/25	sf	-2/29	-6/22	pc
Copenhagen	-1/31	-7/20	c	1/34	-5/24	c
Costa Del Sol	17/62	9/48	s	18/64	9/48	c
Dublin	12/53	5/41	pc	13/55	4/39	r
Edinburgh	8/46	4/39	sh	9/48	4/39	r
Florence	8/46	-1/31	pc	8/46	-2/29	pc
Frankfurt	3/37	-1/31	sf	2/35	-2/29	pc
Geneva	4/39	0/32	pc	6/43	-2/29	c
Helsinki	-10/15	-21/-5	s	-13/9	-22/-7	s
Istanbul	9/48	3/37	sh	8/46	1/34	r
Las Palmas	23/73	14/57	c	21/70	14/57	pc
Lisbon	17/62	9/48	pc	16/61	9/48	s
London	8/46	3/37	sh	9/48	3/37	c
Madrid	15/59	3/37	s	14/57	3/37	s
Milan	7/44	-1/31	pc	6/43	-3/27	pc
Moscow	-13/9	-21/-5	s	-14/7	-28/-18	s
Munich	2/35	-6/22	sn	2/35	-6/22	pc
Nice	12/53	2/35	s	12/53	2/35	pc
Oslo	-7/20	-16/3	pc	-10/15	-20/-3	c
Palma	12/53	8/46	s	15/59	9/48	pc
Paris	7/44	2/35	sh	8/46	2/35	c
Prague	-1/31	-6/22	sf	-1/31	-7/20	pc
Reykjavik	2/36	-3/27	r	6/43	-1/31	pc
Rome	11/52	1/34	pc	9/48	-1/31	s
St. Petersburg	-11/13	-19/-2	s	-13/9	-22/-7	s
Stockholm	-4/25	-11/12	pc	-6/22	-13/9	s
Strasbourg	4/39	-3/27	pc	4/39	-3/27	pc
Tallinn	-7/20	-17/2	s	-9/16	-12/11	s
Venice	6/43	-1/31	pc	6/43	-2/29	pc
Vienna	2/36	-4/25	sf	2/35	-4/25	pc
Warsaw	-3/27	-8/18	sn	-6/22	-12/11	c
Zurich	4/39	-3/27	pc	3/37	-4/25	pc

Oceania

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Auckland	21/70	14/57	pc	22/71	15/59	pc
Sydney	28/73	13/55	sh	26/79	19/66	pc

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
Snow will blanket the area from Toronto to Montreal this weekend. A mixture of snow, ice and rain will occur farther south, from Pittsburgh to Boston. Heavy rains will soak the Southeastern states over the weekend. A new storm will bring rain to Seattle and Vancouver Sunday, with snow falling inland.

Europe
Bitter cold will persist over Scandinavia and the former USSR Friday into the weekend. Dry weather will prevail in much of this region, including Lillehammer. Very cold weather will move slowly westward across Germany and the Low Countries this weekend. Rain will soak Greece and western Turkey.

Asia
Tokyo will be chilly over the weekend. There is a chance of some snow Friday. Northern Japan will be windy with bursts of snow this weekend. Beijing will have dry, seasonable Friday into the weekend while Hong Kong is cloudy with periods of rain. Manila will be sunny and very warm.

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Beirut	19/66	11/52	s	18/64	11/52	pc
Cairo	21/70	7/44	s	13/56	8/46	pc
Damascus	17/62	4/39	s	14/57	3/37	pc
Jerusalem	16/61	7/44	c	15/59	9/48	pc
Luxor	28/82	2/35	s	24/75	3/37	pc
Riyadh	28/82	13/55	s	27/80	13/55	pc

Latin America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Buenos Aires	22/71	16/61	r	25/77	17/62	pc
Caracas	28/82	23/73	pc	29/84	23/73	pc
Lima	26/79	21/70	pc	27/80	21/70	pc
Mexico City	21/70	7/44	pc	22/71	6/43	pc
Rio de Janeiro	32/89	24/75	pc	32/89	24/75	pc
Santiago	26/79	12/53	pc	32/89	14/57	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Bangkok	33/91	24/75	pc	34/93	24/75	pc
Beijing	4/39	-2/29	sh	9/48	-2/29	pc
Hong Kong	19/66	16/61	r	19/66	14/57	pc
Manila	32/89	23/73	pc	32/89	23/73	pc
New Delhi	20/68	9/48	c	20/68	9/48	pc
Seoul	3/37	-3/27	sf	5/41	-4/25	pc
Shanghai	12/53	4/39	r	11/52	3/37	pc
Singapore	28/82	24/75	r	29/84	24/75	pc
Taipei	22/71	16/61	sh	22/71	15/59	pc
Tokyo	7/44	-1/31	c	10/50	-1/31	pc

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algiers	16/61	9/48	pc	17/62	10/50	pc
Cape Town	22/71	11/52	c	23/73	13/55	pc
Casablanca	18/64	8/46	c	17/62	7/44	pc
Harare	26/79	3/37	c	29/84	8/46	pc
Lagos	31/88	25/77	pc	33/91	26/79	pc
Nairobi	28/82	11/52	pc	28/82	13/55	pc
Tunis	16/61	4/39	pc	16/61	7/44	pc

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Anchorage	-8/18	-19/-2	pc	-11/13	-17/2	pc
Atlanta	8/46	6/43	sh	13/55	4/39	c
Boston	-3/27	-6/22	sf	-1/31	-6/22	sf
Chicago	1/34	-5/24	pc	1/34	-7/20	sn
Denver	3/37	-12/10	c	5/41	-10/15	s
Detroit	-1/31	-6/22	s	2/35	-4/25	sn
Honolulu	27/80	19/66	pc	27/80	19/66	pc
Houston	13/55	6/43	s	19/66	6/43	sh
Los Angeles	19/66	2/35	c	20/68	8/46	c
Miami	28/82	20/68	pc	27/80	18/64	pc
Minneapolis	-5/24	-9/16	sf	-7/20	-14/7	sf
Montreal	-10/15	-17/2	pc	-6/22	-15/6	pc
Nassau	28/82	20/68	s	27/80	20/68	pc
New York	-2/29	-4/25	sn	1/34	-3/27	sn
Phoenix	18/64	6/43	s	23/73	7/44	s
San Fran	14/57	4/39	c	14/57	7/44	pc
Seattle	7/44	2/35	sh	9/48	4/39	r
Toronto	-6/24	-6/18	pc	-4/25	-10/15	c
Washington	0/32	-2/29	r	2/35	0/32	r

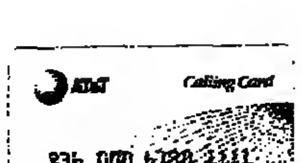
WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Resort	Depth L	Depth U	Mtn. Pistes	Res. Pistes	Snow State	Last Snow	Comments
Andorra							
Pas de la Casa	160	210	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/9	Superb skiing on fresh powder
Soldeu	170	230	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/9	Fully open, excellent conditions
Austria							
Igls	0	70	Good	Clsd	Var	2/8	5/6 lifts open, lower slopes patchy
Kitzbuhel	40	130	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/9	61/64 lifts open, great piste skiing
Saalbach	65	145	Good	Open	Pckd	2/9	All lifts open, some icy patches
Schladming	40	140	Good	Open	Icy	2/9	Fresh snow above 1000m
St.Anton	40	270	Good	Open	Var	2/8	All lifts open, good upper slopes
France							
Alpe d'Huez	125	220	Good	Open	Var	2/8	76/86 lifts open, good piste skiing
Les Arcs	105	335	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/8	58/64 lifts open, great skiing
Avoriaz	155	200	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/8	All lifts open, good skiing
Cauterets	135	245	Good	Open	Pckd	2/4	11/15 lifts open, good skiing
Chamonix	40	360	Good	Open	Var	2/8	Upper slopes excellent
Courchevel	140	195	Good	Open	Pckd	2/8	All 64 lifts and 95 pistes open
Les Deux Alpes	80	300	Good	Open	Pckd	2/9	50/63 lifts open, lovely piste skiing
Flaine	110	326	Good	Open	Var	2/8	26/28 lifts open, some fresh snow
Isola	135	225	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/9	All 23 lifts open, excellent skiing
Méribel	73	155	Good	Open	Pckd	2/8	All 49 lifts open, groomed pistes
La Plagne	150	310	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/8	All 112 lifts open, icy patches
Serre Chevalier	40	160	Good	Open	Var	2/5	74/77 lifts open, excellent skiing
Tignes	160	300	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/8	51/54 lifts open, excellent skiing
Val d'Isère	140	350	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/8	51/54 lifts open, superb skiing
Val Thorens	140	300	Good	Open	Var	2/8	All 29 lifts open, good skiing
Germany							
Garmisch	5	220	Good	Some	Var	2/8	Upper pistes excellent
Oberstdorf	20	150	Good	Some	Pwdr	2/8	Best skiing on upper slopes
Italy							
Bormio	22	145	Good	Open	Var	2/7	Excellent above 1700m
Cervinia	90	395	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/6	Excellent skiing on fresh snow
Cortina	25	130	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/6	All lifts open, piste skiing excellent
Courmayeur	115	225	Good	Clsd	Var	2/5	25/27 lifts open, good skiing
Selva	55	120	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/6	All 75 lifts open, sella ronda open
Sestriere	120	250	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/6	15/19 lifts open, superb skiing
Norway							
Lillehammer	60	80	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/8	7/8 lifts open, great conditions
Spain							
Baqueira-Beret	140	255	Good	Open	Var	2/5	21/22 lifts and 36/43 lifts open
Switzerland							
Arosa	95	100	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/9	All 16 lifts open, superb skiing
Crans Montana	40	150	Good	Open	Var	2/8	Fresh snow improving conditions
Davos	90	175	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/8	All 36 lifts open, excellent skiing
Grindelwald	25	120	Fair	Poor	Crusty	2/8	Upper slopes remain good
Gstaad	20	80	Fair	Worn	Var	2/8	68/69 lifts open, worn patches
Verbier	30	355	Good	Open	Var	2/8	37/39 lifts open, excellent skiing
Wengen	25	80	Good	Fair	Pwdr	2/8	Upper slopes good
Zermatt	65	230	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/8	32/36 lifts open, excellent skiing
U.S.							
Aspen	150	185	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/9	All 8 lifts open
Heavenly	75	145	Good	Open	Var	2/8	20/25 lifts open
Mammoth	105	195	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/8	26/30 lifts open
Park City	70	145	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/8	All 14 lifts open
Steamboat	115	165	Hard	Open	Pwdr	2/8	19/20 lifts open
Taos	175	195	Good	Open	Pckd	2/3	Resort fully open
Telluride	125	150	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/9	All 10 lifts open
Vail	130	165	Good	Open	Pwdr	2/9	All 25 lifts open

Key: L/U Depth in cm on lower and upper slopes. Mtn. Pistes: Mountainside pistes. Res. Pistes: Runs leading to resort village. Art: Artificial snow.

Reports supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain

Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



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1. Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the corresponding AT&T Access Number.
3. An AT&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of AT&T's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA/PACIFIC	
Australia	0014-881-011
China, PRC•••	10811
Guam	018-872
Hong Kong	800-1111
India•	000-117
Indonesia•	00-801-10
Japan*	0039-111
Korea	009-11
Korea▲▲	11*
Malaysia*	800-0011
New Zealand	000-911
Philippines*	105-11
Russia**(Moscow)	155-5042
Saipan*	235-2872
Singapore	800-0111-111
Sri Lanka	430-430
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0
Thailand•	0019-991-1111
EUROPE	
Armenia**	8▲14111
Austria***	022-903-011
Belgium*	078-11-0010
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010
Croatia*•	99-38-0011
Cyprus*	080-90010
Czech Rep	00-420-00101
Denmark*	8001-0010
Finland*	9800-100-10
France	19▲0011
Germany	0130-0010
Greece*	00-800-1311
Hungary*	00▲800-01111
Iceland*■	999-001
Ireland	1-800-550-000
Italy*	172-1011
Liechtenstein*	155-00-11
Lithuania•	8▲196
Luxembourg	0-800-0111
Malta*	0800-890-110
Monaco*	19▲0011
Netherlands*	06-022-9111
Norway*	800-190-11
Poland*•**	0▲010-480-0111
Portugal*	05017-1-288
Romania	01-800-4288
Slovakia	00-420-00101
Spain	900-99-00-11
Sweden*	020-795-611
Switzerland*	155-00-11
U.K.	0500-89-0011
MIDDLE EAST	
Bahrain	800-001
Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Kuwait	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801
Saudi Arabia	1-800-100
Turkey*	00-800-12277
AMERICAS	
Argentina•	001-800-200-1111
Belize•	555
Bolivia*	0-800-1111
Brazil	000-8010
Chile	00▲0312
Colombia	980-11-0010
Costa Rica*■	114
Ecuador*	119
El Salvador*■	190
Guatemala*	190
Guyana***	165
Honduras*■	123
Mexico▲▲▲	95-800-462-4240
Nicaragua (Managua)	174
Panama	109
Peru*	191
Suriname	156
Uruguay	00-0410
Venezuela**	80-011-120
CARIBBEAN	
Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Haiti*	001-800-972-2883
Jamaica**	0-800-872-2881
Neth. Antil	001-800-872-2881
St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
AFRICA	
Gabon*	00▲001
Gambia*	00111
Kenya*	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
Malawi**	101-1992

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